

# RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XII No. 90

DECEMBER, 1955



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Published quarterly by the Society at York House, Portugal St., W.C.2  
Price to Non-Members, 3/-

# BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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### Assistant Secretary

Miss E. H. LAMPSON, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.  
Tel.: Holborn 0805

## Amendments to Rules

---

Rule 7. Line 1: for 'three' substitute 'four'

After '(c) Honorary Members', add '(d) Honorary Life Members'.

Rule 11. For existing rule substitute:

11. Members of the Society who are eminent in one or more branches of dowsing (radiesthesia) or who have rendered distinguished service to the Society may be elected by the Council as "Honorary Life Members" and shall continue to enjoy all the privileges of ordinary members.

Rule 12. For existing rule substitute:

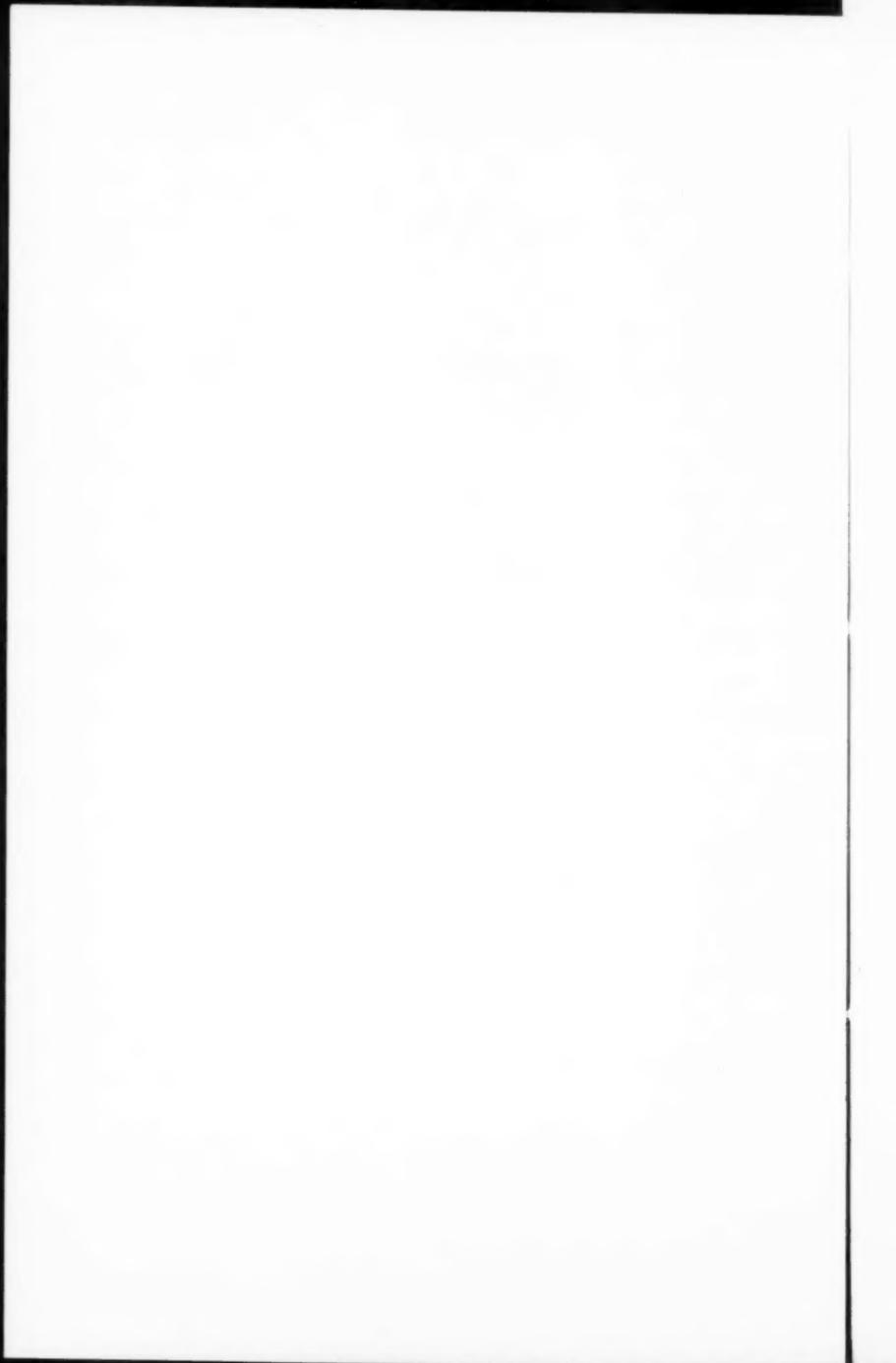
12. The Council may elect as Honorary Members any persons of eminent attainments or who has rendered distinguished service towards the advancement of the objects of the Society.

Honorary Members shall enjoy all the privileges of members except that they shall not be eligible to hold office, be Councillors or vote at any general or special meeting.

Rule 13. For existing rule substitute former rule 12.

Rule 14. Add at end:

'Honorary Life Members shall not be required to pay any further subscriptions.'



# JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XII No. 90

December, 1955

## NOTICES

**Members are reminded that, as stated in the previous journal, an Endowment Fund has been started with a view to providing a source of capital for meeting the Society's running expenses.**

**Contributions, however small, will be gratefully received.**

\* \* \* \*

Subscriptions for the year July 1st, 1955, to June 30th, 1956, were due on July 1st.

\* \* \* \*

A paid Assistant Secretary is required for two days a week to replace the present holder of that office who is retiring at the end of the year. Applicants should apply for particulars to the Editor.

\* \* \* \*

Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, who is now ninety-five, has produced a new edition of her booklet *Healing by Radiesthesia*. Particulars are given under *Books and Appliances*.

\* \* \* \*

It is proposed to hold a congress for members from *June 29th to July 1st, 1956*, at Moor Park College, near Farnham, where accommodation can be provided at very reasonable terms. Particulars will be sent out later. It is hoped that members living in the country who find it difficult to attend lectures in London will take this opportunity of meeting other members and attending the lectures which will be given.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Thomas D. Dummer, N.D., D.O., has prepared a revised syllabus of his proposed course in Naturopathic Radiesthesia. Anyone interested can obtain a copy from him, at 45 Beauchamp Place, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.3.

\* \* \* \*

An International Congress of Radiesthesia is to be held at Lake Locarno during four days in May, 1956. A party, benefiting by reduced fares, will be arranged for those who write to Mr. Noel Macbeth, Stock, Essex, who is a member of the Congress Organizing Committee.

A revised list of books in the library has been printed. Copies will be forwarded to members on application.

\* \* \* \*

The title page and contents of Volume XI of *Radio-Perception* can be obtained gratis from the Editor on application.

\* \* \* \*

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

\* \* \* \*

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of back numbers, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

\* \* \* \*

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

\* \* \* \*

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

\* \* \* \*

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

## MEMBERS

### HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

*Elected by the Council under Rule 12*

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 SCANLON, Rev. T. H., The Rectory, Batterstown, Co. Meath, Ireland  
 SHAW, Mrs. D. M., Ballintobbert House, Athy, Co. Kildare, Ireland  
 SMITH, Miss D. M., Sycamore Trees, Enborne Road, Newbury, Berks.  
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 TUPPEN, L., M.B.E., Anstey Cottage, Greenhurst Lane, Thakeham, Pulborough, Sussex  
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 WRENCH, A. E., M.Inst.P.I., 45 Dunlace Road, Clapton Park, E.5  
 WRIGHT, R., Bridge Farm, Bridge Sollers, Hereford

#### CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

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 \*LANGTON-LOCKTON, P. L., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Teeton Mill, nr. Spratton, Northants.  
 MANNING, A. D., Edge Hill, West Horrington, nr. Wells, Somerset  
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 PICARD, E. K., Granary Cottage, Broad Oak, Rye, Sussex  
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 ROOKE, Mrs. Lloyd, Desert Lakeshore Ranch, Box 183, Thermal, California  
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#### RESIGNED

- GERKEN, D. T.  
 TURNER, A. F.

#### OBITUARY

- BENNETT, J. H.  
 HAMPTON, L. N.  
 HOGE, J. F. D.  
 LOW, D. A.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1955

The twenty-first Annual General Meeting was held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 19th, 1955, and was attended by some twenty-nine members. Colonel Bell was in the chair.

1. The Chairman suggested that as a report of the previous Annual General Meeting had been published in *Radio-Perception* for December, 1954, the minutes of that meeting should be taken as read. This was agreed to by a show of hands and the minutes were signed by the Chairman.

2. The President then read his report as follows :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the twenty-first Annual General Meeting since the Society was founded in 1933.

According to the lists published in the journals for September, 1954 and 1955, the number of our members has increased from 608 to 638, and of them 176 are life members. Our overseas members now comprise about three sevenths of the total number, and it is worthy of note that about seventy of them are resident in the United States, where there is no Society comparable to ours.

Since our last General Meeting several of our members have passed away, among them notably Lt.-Colonel H. P. T. Lefroy, Mr. A. T. Small and Mr. J. H. Bennett.

Colonel Lefroy, originally an officer of the Royal Engineers, was a pioneer of radio research, and as an expert in radio was a member of the so-called Horder Committee which was formed to investigate Dr. Abrams' theory of electronic reactions. As a resident in Ireland he was unable to attend our meetings or to take part in the Society's activities, but he was one of those who helped in the formation of our Society, and it was on his recommendation that Henri Mager's book was published in English under the title of *Water Diviners and Their Methods*.

Mr. A. T. Small was an overseas member living in Christchurch, New Zealand, who did many locations for water supplies in that part of the South Island.

Mr. T. H. Bennett, who died quite recently, was a comparatively uneducated man, and perhaps a better dowser on that account. He worked in partnership with our member Mr. T. J. Kelly, hydraulic engineer, of Longford, Ireland, and his ability for locating water on the map and on the site seems to have been remarkable.

It is not out of place for me to mention the regrettable death on September 16th of Dr. G. A. Cumming, though he was never

a member of our Society. After a brilliant academic career, followed by various teaching appointments, he eventually became head of the Geography Department in the University of St. Andrews, where he had previously been a lecturer in geology. He was keenly interested in dowsing, due largely, I believe, to the encouragement of Major Ralph Creyke, and was himself a natural dowser. At the time of his death he was engaged in experiments at St. Andrew's University, assisted by our old and valued member Mr. A. T. Lyall. Dr. Cumming was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a Doctor of Philosophy and a Bachelor of Science, and the death of such a man is a great loss to our Cause.

Our Journal *Radio-Perception* has been produced on the same lines as hitherto. The Editor has aimed at making each issue sixty-four pages in length, but owing to the ever-increasing cost of paper and printing it may be necessary to cut the length down to avoid our annual expenditure exceeding our income.

As Editor, I express my thanks to all those members, overseas and at home, who have helped to keep the Journal going by contributing articles, and particularly to those contributors who are not members, namely Mr. Gishford Edwards, Mr. Clarence Elliott, Miss Dorothy Mitchell and Mr. Constant Godefroy. I am grateful too to the Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia for the Report of the Discussion opened by Dr. Griffith Evans which was printed in the last Journal.

My thanks are due too to those who have kindly reviewed books and journals, particularly to Mr. Wethered for his comprehensive reviews of *Radiesthésie pour Tous*, to Mr. Somers Taylor for those of the *Zeitschrift für Radiästhesie*, and to Brother Cowan for his excellent summaries of the articles in the *Rivista Italiana di Radiesthesia*.

I am also indebted to Mr. Cyril Davson for kindly translating the German article by Baldor Meyer which appeared in No. 88 Journal under the title of "Everything Radiates."

I must repeat my annual appeal for any contributions to the Journal which are likely to be of interest to our varied membership. Our Journal is the only link we have with our overseas members, and it is particularly important that we should keep them interested in the Society and its objects.

Issues from our library during the year under review amounted to seventy-seven books and periodicals—about the same number as in the year before. They have been confined to a small number of members ; probably because most of our books are in French,

During the past winter eight lectures were given, namely by Mr. Eeman after the General Meeting, entitled "Interim Report after Thirty-five Years of Research"; by Countess Maryla de Chrapowicki on "The Law of Cycles in Health and Disease"; by Dr. Parkinson on "Nothing New under the Sun"; by Mr. Egerton Sykes on "Radiesthesia as I see it"; by Mr. Arthur N. Jenner on "The Hand as a Radiesthetic Instrument"; by Dr. Caleb Gattegno on "What a Scientist can learn from a Dowser"; and by Mr. Noel Jaquin on "Human Attunement, a Survey of Psychological Relationships."

Our thanks are due to Countess Maryla and the above gentlemen for the trouble they took in giving us these interesting addresses.

At the request of our Council, I too gave a talk on the early history of the Society from its foundation in May, 1933, until the beginning of the Second World War.

The Reception this year was held, as before, at 11 Chandos Street, on April 13th, and was attended by about forty members and their friends. During the afternoon Mr. Jacklin kindly gave a talk on the "Perceptive Faculty in Radiesthesia," which was printed in the account of the Reception in No. 88 Journal. The wearing of a label, with the name on, by each member was again adopted and seemed to be appreciated.

The Summer Meeting, which was held at Wargrave on July 2nd, proved to be a decided success, thanks to the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Laurence and to the ingenious efforts of Mrs. Barracough in devising tests. The meeting was described in the last Journal, so I will say no more about it here.

I cannot say much about the activities of individual members, but any information sent me from time to time is usually reported in the Journal.

Miss E. M. Penrose came on a visit to England last year from Perth in Western Australia. She is one of our oldest members and our most active representative abroad. She told me a good deal about her work in Australia. I gathered that in Western Australia the official attitude towards dowsing is unfavourable, but in New South Wales quite the reverse. Her remarkable feat in correctly dowsing for oil in Michigan at her house in Perth was reported in a letter from her in No. 88 Journal.

The activities of Sir Christopher Gibson in investigating the ruins of Jesuit 'Reductions' in Misiones have been described by him in several articles, and it may interest members to know that he will be a member of the expedition which will probably start next year to explore the sources of the Amazon. It is

expected that radiesthesia will be resorted to for various purposes, including the location of mineral deposits, and possibly Monsieur F. Moreau, a highly successful dowser on maps and a member of this Society, will form one of the party.

I know that other of our members have been engaged in practical dowsing activities during the past year. For instance Colonel Merrylees, Mrs. Norah Millen, Colonel Hennessey in Kenya, Mr. Williamson in Nyasaland, Mr. Spong in Sussex, and I saw in the *Daily Mail* of September 3rd that Miss Bent, who has achieved much local fame in Cornwall by her successful dowsing, had flown to Malaya to locate water on rubber estates.

Unfortunately details of these activities are for the most part lacking, so I have been unable to record them in the Journal. Members should remember that dowsing and radiesthesia will only receive general recognition by virtue of the results obtained, and it is up to all practising dowsers to report details of their successes and failures so that the information may be permanently recorded and be accessible to the world in general.

I am glad to say that Major Pogson's successful location of the silver cup which had been buried in a passage in the caves at Chislehurst as a bait for the further search for a reputed Druid's Treasure, was mentioned in a number of papers at home and abroad, as well as being televised, and no doubt members will have read some of these reports. I understand that Major Pogson has already started a further search and has obtained evidence of other buried objects.

A few days ago one of our American members, Miss Farrelly, was good enough to come and see me in my office. She told me something about the experiments in the use of radiation for the assistance of agriculture which are being carried out in the United States. I understand that Mr. A. M. Young, of New York, who is one of our members, is much interested in this use of radiation. Under the name of radionics, it is closely associated with radiesthesia as the correct adjustment of the broadcasting instrument depends on the dowsing sensitivity. I gathered that not only is the radiation used directly to flood the area concerned, but also indirectly on a photograph of the area. The main object seems to be the destruction of pests.

This phenomenon, if genuine, seems to be the reverse of that by which influences affecting a subject can be observed by dowsing over a photograph, for in the method I have just mentioned the subject in the form of a cultivated area is affected by influences imparted to a photographic plate.

Interest in radiesthesia seems to be ever on the increase on the Continent. A congress is to be held at Locarno in May next year, and several of our members intend to be present at it.

Quite recently a new society of Radiesthesia has been formed at Barcelona, and a month ago one of its chief promoters, Senorita Mercedes Garcia, accompanied by two Spanish gentlemen as interpreters, came to see me. We had a long and pleasant conversation, and no doubt we shall hear more of this Society when it becomes further established.

I regret that I can report no progress on the question of research undertaken under the Society's auspices. Our Council does not wish to fritter away Captain Trinder's valuable legacy in repeating experiments which have been carried out already or which do not immediately concern the main objective, that is, the human instrument. There is so much diversity in the physical and mental constitution of the sensitive dowser that it is useless to expect consistent results on different subjects with the same type of experiment, and I believe that Madame Maury is correct in stating in her book that any individual dowser is not necessarily suited to operate in all aspects of radiesthesia, but is more likely to be an expert in one particular branch.

Before I close I would ask you to join with the Council in rendering our thanks to Mr. Somers Taylor, our Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for his work on the Society's behalf during the past year. The office of Treasurer is by no means a sinecure, and I am well aware of the conscientious care which he devotes to the accurate keeping of the Society's accounts and to its financial transactions.

3. The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Somers Taylor, made some remarks about the accounts. He pointed out that expenditure included the cost of only three journals, that for the last number amounting to £68 13s. not being included. If it had been included the balance in the Receipts and Payments Account would have been reduced to about £34 instead of £102.

The passing of the accounts, proposed by Mr. Wethered and seconded by Colonel Merryles, was carried.

4. The Chairman explained that when the Rules of the Society were drawn up about ten years ago it was envisaged that the honorary members, which the Council was empowered to elect under Rule 11, would usually be foreigners of distinction, and it had therefore been provided by Rule 13 that such honorary members should not be eligible to hold office or vote at meetings.

The Chairman then read out Rules 11, 12 and 13, and proceeded to explain that the Council had come to the opinion that it should be empowered to show their appreciation of existing members, either on account of their eminence as practical dowsers or on account of services rendered by them to the Society, by making

them Honorary Members without restriction regarding the holding of office or voting at meetings, and it was suggested that such members should be called "Honorary Life Members."

It was proposed therefore that Rule 11 should read :

"Members of the Society who are eminent in one or more branches of dowsing (radiesthesia) or who have rendered distinguished service to the Society, may be elected by the Council as Honorary Life Members and shall continue to enjoy the privileges of ordinary members," and that Rule 12 should read, "The Council may elect as Honorary Members any persons of eminent attainments or who have rendered distinguished service towards the advancement of the objects of the Society. Honorary Members shall enjoy all the privileges of members except that they shall not be eligible to hold office, be Councillors or vote at any general or special meeting."

Rule 13 would be the same as existing Rule 12.

The above alterations to the rules proposed by Major Pogson and seconded by Dr. Laurence were passed.

(These alterations will entail appropriate changes in Rules 7 and 14).

5. The Chairman stated that Colonel Bell was due to retire as President under Rule 20, Mr. Wethered as Vice-President and Colonel Merrylees and Dr. Westlake as Councillors under Rules 21 and 22, and that they all offered themselves for re-election.

Colonel Bell then withdrew from the chair, which was taken by Mr. Eeman.

No other names having been submitted, the re-election of the above gentlemen, proposed by Brigadier Edney and seconded by Major Pogson, was carried.

6. The election as auditors under Rule 30 of Messrs. James Edwards and Co. at a fee of six guineas, was proposed by Mr. Somers Taylor and seconded by Dr. Laurence and carried.

7. Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle suggested that the Society should publish a Dowsing manual, for the benefit of those who knew nothing about the subject and were desirous of learning how to dowse for water and minerals. Mrs. Spong supported this proposal, whilst Mr. Kilgour suggested that something between Captain Trinder's and Madame Maury's books was required. Mrs. Millen thought that dowsing could only be learnt by experience. Others who spoke were Major Blyth-Praeger, Mr. Jacklin, Mr. Wethered, Dr. Laurence, Colonel Merrylees and Major Pogson.

The Meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Tea was served at 4 p.m. and at 4.30 Mr. W. O. Wood delivered the lecture which is printed below.

# THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1955

	1954 £	RECEIPTS £ s. d.	1954 £	PAYMENTS £ s. d.
345 Subscriptions—Annual ..	393 1 6		264	Printing of "Health and the Pendulum" ..
53    —Life ..	42 5 8			Expenses of "Health and the Pendulum" ..
37 Entrance Fees ..	32 15 1			Payments to Author ..
23 Meetings ..	25 16 6			Publication ..
57 Sales—Journal ..	48 11 4			Insurance ..
47    " Dowsing " ..	38 19 10			.. ..
105    " Health and the Pendulum " ..	60 6 5			32 16 8
21    " Radiations " ..	10 12 9			
1 Badges ..	1 2 6			Expenses of " Dowsing " ..
3 Donations ..	6 3 2			Publication ..
1 Miscellaneous ..	2 0 0			Insurance ..
Interest—Gross ..				.. ..
On Defence Bonds ..	23 10 0			18 8
On Post Office Savings ..	4 2 6			6 5
Bank Deposit ..				1 5 1
	<hr/> 27 12 6			
25 Less Income Tax due ..	11 14 6			
11 thereon ..	15 18 0			88 Meetings ..
	<hr/> 14			120 Office Expenses ..
				15 Printing and Stationery ..
				Postage and Cheque Books ..
				62 Miscellaneous ..
				9 Corporation Duty ..
				20 Income Tax ..
				14 Balance—being Excess of Receipts over ..
				Payments for the year ..
				102 10 9
				<hr/> £677 12 9
				<hr/> £707

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1955

*We have prepared the foregoing Accounts from the Books and Records produced to us and certify the same to be properly drawn up in accordance therewith.*

JAMES EDWARDS & CO,  
Chartered Accountants.

## OBSERVATIONS ON SOME PROBLEMS FACING THE SOCIETY

*Address given to the British Society of Dowsers after the Annual General Meeting*

BY W. O. WOOD, O.B.E.

Introducing the Lecturer the Chairman said :

Our lecturer this afternoon is Mr. W. O. Wood, a recent member of the Society. Mr. Wood served in the Indian Police for twenty years, and during the Second World War held an important post as an Intelligence Officer in North-West India. Since his retirement he has made an intensive study of Dowsing and kindred subjects, and is well qualified to speak to us on the subject of his lecture.

### *Introduction*

When Colonel Bell first paid me the honour of asking me to talk to-day I hesitated for a long time—partly because I am not a professional dowser, nor am I a professional lecturer, but since my twenty years of practical acquaintance with dowsing has mostly been concerned with efforts to use the service provided by the dowser—often with negative results—some comments from this angle seemed perhaps of possible use. It is good sometimes to see ourselves as others see us, especially if we feel we are not appreciated.

Official dowsers had long been accepted as part of Government machinery when Colonel Merrylees introduced me to practical dowsing in India in 1935, exactly twenty years ago, and one thought nothing of it, so that when ten years later, in 1945, I had two British N.C.O.s billeted on me for a week, and they found copious supplies of water for my Constabulary Headquarters and for surrounding villages, it was a matter for rejoicing rather than wonder.

Back in England three years later, I found myself supervising a series of experiments in map-dowsing for strategically placed minerals in various parts of the world. A number of Government departments were watching these experiments with interest, and were genuinely sorry when they had to be dropped as knowledge of the subject seemed inadequate to secure improvement in the rather uncertain results.

Finally, in 1951 I was commissioned to try and get to the bottom of the patterns of phenomena recorded by dowsers, with the idea of determining the points at which instruments can be used to replace them. This was in accord with current investigations into the extent to which electronic brains can replace human brains for speed and accuracy in complex problems, for it was thought, and rightly so, that they might help to straighten out the dowsing field and its problems.

So it is from the angle of a potential user of dowsing that I wish to address my remarks.

#### *The Present State of Affairs*

Although written in another context the following university review of a book called *The Tools of Science*, sums up dowsing as it is to-day. It reads :—

"This book concerns a science which is still experimenting with techniques, still suffering from some confusion of thought as to its objectives, methods and its language. When reading the book, the reviewer gets the feeling that the scientists engaged in the study of human behaviour are achieving mastery of their subject, but are far from having attained it. The author recognises that as yet the science is not a mature science—he acknowledges that, to date, social scientists have made only a brief contribution towards the understanding of human behaviour, but he claims that the contribution is increasing both in effectiveness and acceptability."

I don't think anyone will quarrel with this as a fair picture of dowsing. The reviewer continues (I quote) "The author aims at analysing the methods used in order to assess their value to those who use them : by doing so he hopes to reduce the confusion." That is what I also hope to do, in the belief that much confusion in the dowsing world is man made.

#### *The Four Problems*

Any constructive review of British dowsing since the war must take account of four outstanding features. They all happen to represent domestic problems, and until they can be brought into focus and a concerted effort made to resolve some of the main differences dowsers can hardly expect to command much more attention than they do at present. To the observer, the dowsing field presents a scene of curious contrast—contrast between the vigour of advance in scientific knowledge and achievement during the last decade, and the absence of anything fresh in the British dowsing world. Whether wise use will be made of all this new scientific knowledge is beside the point—it is there to be used, at least—but in our realm there is little to add to the Congress of Radionics and Radiesthesia of 1950 (itself largely barren save for the disputed field of Radionics). The dowser would seem to have been living in great measure on inherited capital, and to have increased little in stature.

This gives one all the more to think because of the public awakening to the implications of sensitivity. Never has there been such interest in Radiesthesia and allied subjects as in recent years. Incidentally, I understand that whatever you may be told, the application of sensitivity abroad is far in advance of anything we dream of in this country. It may be true that dowsers are used more frequently than of yore, but the increase bears

little relation to the added opportunities afforded by the expansion of science and industry and the opening up of new lands. If it did I would not be talking to you now.

#### *First Problem*

In fact it is this hesitation to use the dowser which is the first outstanding feature of the review. Many people have sought the reason for this hesitation, and the answer, after making due allowance for natural suspicion and conservatism, seems to lie in shortcomings amongst the dowsers themselves. I do not mean individual failings—the natural hazards of the course, so to speak, but something more fundamental to the dowsing fraternity as a whole. It is with this "something" that the other three features of the review are concerned.

#### *Second Problem*

Of these three features perhaps the most evident, and certainly the most important, is the dowser's apparent unwillingness to tackle the full scope of the gift of sensitivity, and his tendency to restrict his thoughts to what has been described as the hewing of wood and drawing of water. The thinking public are now well aware that the range of sensitivity cannot thus be circumscribed. The problems facing mankind are greater than the locating of wells and matching of remedies—plumbing and plastering so to speak—and we have to come to grips with the issue of our times and face realities as they are. It is necessary that the sights of the dowser be raised in line with those of science and philosophy. I will give you an example of what I mean.

#### *Illustration : Substance for the impregnation of clothing against nuclear radiation*

Deduction from "inherited capital" of the dowser. This shows the level at which, in the opinion of many, the dowsers should be working—in the forefront of the battle for knowledge of immediate practical value to all.

So a pretty problem is presented : whether the urgency and magnitude of the factors facing man do not force upon the dowser the choice between widening the scope of his activities or rejection as having failed to provide for the full flowering of the plant entrusted to him. If he does not take up the challenge someone else will. Leading scientists have already begun to advocate study of extra-sensory perception and sensitivity, so that you may take it that the tapes are up and the dowsing fraternity in for the race of its life. Judgment in terms of performance will be the rule. 'By their fruits shall ye know them.'

It is sometimes forgotten that dowsing is a Means to an End and not an End in itself. The End is knowledge—dowsing one of the many roads to it. The dowser is primarily, therefore, a technical operator. Now the technician cannot control the End, only the distance he is prepared to go towards it, so that a perfect

analogy to the position of the dowser *vis-à-vis* this public awakening to sensitivity exists in that of the worker faced with automation : he can fight it (as the British workers are resisting automation) or he can accept it as a challenge to greater efforts (as the American Trade Unions have accepted automation).

The one thing he cannot do is ignore it. I hope he won't be blind to his own heritage.

#### *Third Problem*

This position of the dowser as a technician brings us to the third, and a somewhat perplexing feature of the review.

It is the tradition which has grown up of expecting the dowser to explain the whole bag of tricks. This is, generally speaking, responsible for more discredit and doubt about dowsing than almost anything else—this, and the efforts to explain it in concepts of science which are almost out of date before they are propounded. As regards the former, it is a matter of common knowledge that a technician outside his own sphere is apt, even with the best intention in the world, to breed confusion. As regards the latter, we have the awful example of the Church in the last century attempting a reconciliation of its beliefs in concepts of a materialistic science. As a result, it lost both faith and following, and it has not properly recovered yet. Dowsing seems in a fair way to follow suit.

In the last analysis the dowser is a recorder of phenomena—manifestations of principles and laws which are not necessarily his province to understand and interpret. He may, with experience, gain an insight into them, but there is no authority for supposing—as some people seem to suppose him—especially privileged in the matter of seeing God or understanding Him.

#### *Fourth Problem*

The fourth significant feature of the review is perhaps best explained through an example. The point is lack of leadership from the right quarters, i.e., from those wishing to use the dowser's services. It is axiomatic that if technicians are to provide good service they need such a lead, but it has long been evident that for the dowsing field no such lead exists, nor has any corporate body been set up within the fraternity to act as a substitute.

It has rightly been stressed by a recent lecturer that further progress depends on asking the right questions, but the relevant issue is, who should be asking what questions. In short, who wants to know what ? This poses the dowser's fourth problem—from where should he be getting his lead for the most effective exercise of his faculties ? Now for the example :—

Three weeks ago I attended an International Conference on Planning and Development, sponsored by nine British and American institutions. Over two hundred people attended, representing, *inter alia*, fifty international and national organisa-

tions—many of them Governmental from the forty-two countries which sent delegates. But the remarkable thing was that though it was a Conference on Planning, chiefly of underdeveloped areas, there was scarcely a science, profession or humanity which was not represented, though of course, architects and engineers predominated. The purpose of the Conference was to devise means to compete with a novel situation—the realisation that the best interests of human welfare call for an ecological consideration of physical, biological, and social factors never before attempted and quite beyond the powers of those who had previously been considered the last word on the subject of development.

The outcome of the four-day conference was almost staggering in that it was accepted without question that no educational facilities nor planning organisations exist anywhere in the world capable of competing with this new concept—an enlightened public knowing what it wants and demanding to be treated as something bigger than town or village units, and with the planners and technicians as humble servants concerned only with providing an efficient service. Even the Education Committee—drawn from professors and dons of the leading British universities—admitted that this popular demand cuts right across the departmentalism which is typical of modern education and which is quite unsuitable for anything of this magnitude. Extraordinary as this outcome was, it is but a sign of the times—this recognition that man's thoughts have been too petty and narrow in the face of man's needs, and generally quite unworthy of man's abilities if he will but exercise them. I suggest that it provides the answer as to where the dowser should seek his lead. Realising that he is another shoulder to the wheel and not a man apart, he should be mixing with these advanced thinkers and drawing his inspiration from the same sources.

#### *Restatement of Premises*

To the spectator these four features of the review build up into a problem of the kind on which so many enterprises have foundered—management. Any doubts existing (and there *are* doubts) as to the competence of the fraternity to handle the subject properly must be dispelled. The question is what should be done about it?

The first call, I suspect, is for a restatement of premises on both objectives and methods.

I would remind you of the well-tried but oft-forgotten maxim of engineering that one first establishes principles involved and then fits the mechanics around them. The dowser, as a recording instrument using his own sensitivity for his task, is faced with two sets of principles and mechanics—those behind the phenomena he senses, and those governing his own sensitivity—the rules and tools of his trade.

The former, as concerning the End should take precedence over the latter, as concerning the Means, but they are often obscured in the personal interest of the operator in his own achievements.

To take first the principles and mechanics behind the phenomena sensed by the dowser. The *principles* are unchanging cosmic laws : states of consciousness and affairs : and the patterns governing the creation, maintenance, and dissolution of our world and its contents.

The *mechanics* are their manifestations in the various states and stages of created matter, and it is upon these that the dowser impinges, recording their pattern as an astic operator in a submarine records the beat and movement of the engines of an approaching vessel. He should not be tempted into a belief that it is necessarily his task to go further, or that he can, *ipso facto*, do so. If he is wise he will seek guidance from the philosophies and disciplines at work on these principles, just as a mechanical engineer with a knotty problem on fuel would seek out a fuel technician.

But even here care is needed, as the following example from medical dowsing will show. Circumstances having forced the majority of doctors into the position of garage proprietors chiefly concerned with broken machinery, their urge is to use the dowser as a garage hand, overloading him with the Mechanics of Corruption when he should be largely concerned with the Principles of Creation.

What is wanted to-day is a Picture of Health, not a Jigsaw of Disease at 500 million pounds a year, so if the dowser is going to follow a garage proprietor, he would do well to choose a Nuffield or a Ferguson.

As regards the mechanics—the differing patterns of manifestation—almost all of them are accessible to perception of one form or another, but at the moment the average dowser probably touches them fairly far down the chain from principle to ultimate form. With the further enlightened development of Extra-Sensory Perception things will probably be different, but at present few dowzers *consciously* penetrate deep into the nexus of things.

Meanwhile I suggest that the dowser turn his attention more to the matter of patterns. It is most revealing to note in the work of Turenne and other engineers the constant striving to fathom the patterns of things, and I believe it true to say that at this juncture it is more important to reassess the available knowledge of patterns than to seek fresh facts. If the dowser turns his eyes outwards a little instead of inwards upon his own ability to achieve results he will find that many problems of technique are solved for him. I would venture to suggest that for many years there has been too much preoccupation with these mechanics of sensitivity—how it works—to the exclusion of the principles involved.

It may sound revolutionary after all these years of striving to find the End by a study of the Means, that one should now reverse the process, but I am convinced that enough is now understood of cosmic working to show a great deal about the mechanics over which you have been poring for so long. I would go further, and suggest that the reason for lack of progress for some years has been failure to do just this very thing.

Mind and its secondary component, sensitivity, are the principles of the dowser's trade—his battle axe and weapons of war—and it is somewhat surprising, therefore, to find that no Faculty or School has been set up to study and expound dowsing as a mechanics of them. It is a practical step long overdue.

It is also unfortunate that these mechanics are the subject of such controversy in the fraternity itself. The ranks need closing up a little, for people like to think that the "expert" knows what he is talking about. Variations of technique are quite understandable, but on broad fundamentals they can justifiably expect a degree of unanimity, and it is important that the fraternity set out afresh the beliefs on which it is agreed.

You will appreciate, too, that if it is taken for granted that the cosmic mechanisms are capable of perception almost all down the line—as indeed it is outside the fraternity—people's main interest in the fraternity is centred on whether it is organised to take advantage of it. Are the vision and management adequate?

Here, with the hint given earlier on where to find further knowledge of what in fact the dowser does, I must leave this subject of the principles and mechanics of dowsing.

Let me, finally, sum up external opinion on these domestic problems facing the dowsers and, therefore, this Society:—So long as the demand for the services was confined to locating water and matching remedies—plumbing and plastering, so to speak—dowsing could be left to individuals or loose collections of individuals. That stage has passed, and it behoves the dowser to organise himself for the new age. On the one hand are the complexities arising from the wider public understanding of Sensitivity, but on the other he is compensated by the emergence of Extra-sensory Perception as a guide to the higher fields of perception, and by automatic detection devices and the electronic brain as a guide to the more material fields. If, in these circumstances, the existing dowsing fraternity and its institutions can provide efficient service, they will survive as useful components of our civilisation. If not, someone else will take their place.

This review began with a contrast. It ends with a paradox. The principles the dowsers seek are known to others, who seek in turn the means of proving them. The dowser has the means of proving them, but appears these days to be blind to the principles.

Such, I fear, is only too typical of the state of man these days.

## LOCATING WATER IN MEXICO

BY REV. V. L. CAMERON

A couple of weeks ago I got a phone call from young Mr. Soto, who said his father, the Governor of the State of Sonora, Mexico, living at Hermosillo, had asked if I could come down and locate some wells. He had read an article, written by myself, in *Fate Magazine* for April, 1955, which my wife had thoughtfully sent him without my knowledge. I told him I would be glad to go, that I was much interested in the development of the Mexican Territories and had already located a number of wells down there, one string of them in 1939 for the Mexican Government, along which they built a railroad. Senor Antillon, Engineer for the Department of Public Works of Lower California, had informed me that unless I could find water it would be impossible for them to build a railroad and highway through there, across a particular 100-mile stretch of very deadly desert between Sonoyta and San Luis. They said it had killed too many people.

Well, on this locating trip, long ago, in the company of a driller from the U.S.A., the Engineer from the Department of Public Works, Mr. Antillon, a Deputy Sheriff from San Luis as a bodyguard (with a big pistol strapped on him) and Governor Taboada's (former Governor of Lower California) personal chauffeur, we went over the stretch when I located the aforementioned string of wells. On this first trip I had been shown a particular spot at one of the very rare trees in the desert, which the Deputy Sheriff told me was called "los Hungarros," which he said was so named because a couple of Hungarian brothers and their sister had died of thirst under that tree, or near it, as a result of running out of water on a trek across. The last well in the string, 100 miles out from San Luis, I remember I located near the grave of an old Donna Victoria, which was close by the ruins of her burned cabin. Donna Victoria was a friend to all wayfarers, and had succoured many of them who were without water and perhaps dying ; she had given them help and sent them on their way rejoicing. I believe she hauled all of her water, as there had never been a well around there. At any rate, many years afterwards, I went over that same ground on the railroad built in 1947, ten years after I located, and there I found, at each location, a thriving little city, modern in every respect, and supplied with water from wells nearby. These cities and the railroad I feel are quite a tribute to my work, and I am deeply indebted to the Mexican Government for giving me the opportunity to prove myself so many years ago.

Since that time I have been called to Lower California, in the region of San Quintin, and have located many wells down there—I located twelve in one day for the ranchers in that tremendously productive area. Climatic conditions and soil there make that

one of the most amazingly fertile spots in the world. They showed me corn, just run-of-the-field corn, with ears twelve inches long, and pumpkins and squash were very commonly of a weight of 70 to 100 pounds each, and not just one, but waggon-loads and truck-loads of them. I have some of the seeds to this day from these gigantic products, that I brought back with me at that time.

Then, in very recent years, I was called down on the Mexican side again, that is, east of the Gulf of Lower California, to locate in that San Luis area twice more. On these trips I was taken out about 100 miles from San Luis over a trackless desert and asked to locate wells for new subdivisions or colonies (*colonias*).

Needless to say, after the wonderful reception I always received from the people of Mexico and Lower California, I was delighted at the opportunity to go down again, and could hardly restrain myself from offering to go for next to nothing, but instead I told the Governor's son, when he inquired, that I would be glad to go down—for \$500, \$250 advance, and that I would pay the expenses if they weren't over \$100. He said this was quite all right, very satisfactory, and he would arrange it. Then he informed me that it only cost \$70, or less, actually \$65, for a round trip plane ticket to Hermosillo, so it would not cost more than \$100 for expenses. I told him I thought I could do the job in a day after I arrived.

I was met at the plane and taken to the swankiest hotel in Hermosillo, the San Alberto, given a splendid room, and the next morning I was picked up at the hotel and driven sixty-five miles to the shore of the Gulf, to the Kino Bay Project. Along the way, I located one well for Senor Salido, who took me out; he spoke excellent English. Then after arriving at the Subdivision and being given an idea of what was required of me and what they had done already—they had drilled four salt wells and were afraid to try any more without expert supervision—I was turned over to a young Mexican with a pick-up truck, who escorted me back over some of the territory I had already been over, and I was allowed to check on sweet water wells, about eight miles distant from their reservoir. They had access to these wells if they wanted to use them, but they didn't know whether there was sufficient water or not, and it was too far to pipe the water in without enormous expense.

I found the desert completely flat in most places, with a small volcano sticking up here and there, and the soil the richest, finest yellow silt it would be possible to imagine. In spots where there was a little showing of moisture from underneath, aside from the salt water which popped up in places, the vegetation grew very rank, like a jungle. Otherwise the terrain was covered with gigantic sahuaro cactus, twenty feet tall, or more, another variety, which instead of having single stems, has a huge group of them from one stalk at the base, called the "etcho," the organ pipe

cactus, and night-blooming cereus in great profusion. These latter were simply groups of cylindrical spikes about three to four inches in diameter, and they were heavily budded to bloom while I was there. Some of them had already bloomed, though I saw none of them open. They bloom only at night and have a sweet fragrance ; they have a blossom sometimes as much as five or six inches across, usually delicate white, but often brilliant red in some of the varieties. The flowers are somewhat like cosmos, only much more beautiful, with delicate pale green pistils and stamens coming out of the centres. They open in the evening, and the next morning are closed and wilted.

Here and there I saw ancient Indian midden piles, or dumps, where they disposed of their refuse, and these were liberally composed of shellfish shells which the Indians had eaten hundreds or thousands of years ago.

Along the beach of the Gulf, near Tiburon Island, there was a great variety of most beautiful shells, periwinkles three to four inches long, spiral and pointed ; there were other delicate conch-like shells with extremely ornamental exteriors and beautiful red interiors. I bought five of these from an Indian woman for one peso ; the peso is the Spanish dollar. It seemed very liberal until I happened to think that the peso is only eight cents, approximately.

I found a region here, especially around the extinct volcanoes, which were situated near the shore, to be full of volcanic springs of primary or juvenile or magmatic water, as you may choose to call it. This comes up from approximately three miles down under a 7,000-pound head of steam per square inch. It condenses on the way up into good, fresh water, but arriving near the surface, within the upper 100 feet is heavily saturated with old salt beds caused by the action of the waves depositing salt up there for thousands of years, and from the evaporation of the spring water which keeps the surface damp and leaves the salt in the soil. This makes a condition wherein one is practically certain to get actual brine at depths down to 125 feet, where the drilling becomes more difficult. In many cases I found that some of these old fissures which have been geysers, have become sealed in the past and now do not rise to the surface, so that the water is forced by steam pressure through numbers of aquifers over considerable widths. This was indicated by my instruments, especially the aurameter, which picks them up and traces them very easily and also gives the depth of them by triangulation.

I have another instrument which I call the water scale, with which I weigh them to determine if they are adequate in volume clear across or if the water is only a heavy streak in the middle of the stream.

On some of them I located wells to be drilled directly into the throat of the old geyser or spring. I know that these, at some

time in the past, and not too long ago, showered boiling water into the air, which came down and left a deposit of white calcium, or "cal" as they call it ("lime" to me), on the cobblestones and boulders on the surface. Around each of the vents that the instrument indicated, I found white rocks with one sixteenth inch of cal on the outside, especially on the top sides, unless they had been turned over. This boiling water and steam can carry great amounts of mineral, but in cooling, while it is falling, it immediately rejects the minerals on touching any cold surface and leaves them as a deposit, just like tea-kettle lime. In some places in this country you find broad sheets of this "cal" or calcium on the ground, sometimes a crust of it half-an-inch thick, and in every case the instrument indicates a circle or fissure showing that there has been a spouting geyser at some time in the past, and not too long ago, or the erosion would have covered the deposit. In other cases I find it sometimes a foot under the ground, indicating that there has been some deposition of earth since the geyser was spouting. In other cases, I have found, as at Geyserville, the geysers are still spouting, and in these cases there are often a dozen or more old vents which the instrument picks out and indicates around the one which is spouting. They spout about once an hour, but usually this may be hurried along by throwing a bar of soap into them, in which case they will froth and spout almost immediately. Visitors used to do this a great deal to "Old Faithful," in Yellowstone Park, which is really steam from three miles down. After they blow the water out of their nostrils, as you might say, they are quiescent for another hour while water is condensing from the steam against the cold rocks on the way up, and when enough of this water gets in the channel to interfere with the steam coming up, pressure builds up until they finally eject and vomit the water out again, after which time it can breathe again.

One of the wells I located in the centre of a stream 345 feet wide, flowing from one or more of these vents and, since it does not run down under the beach, I figured it would be a safer gamble for fresh water. However, it is three miles from the reservoir, so will probably be disregarded and the No. 3 location drilled first, which is within half-a-mile of the reservoir. In this case I said it would be necessary to seal or ease out all the water and perhaps even cement the casing in at 125 feet, and take nothing from above, as it would surely be salt. Even after this the water may be somewhat salty until pumped for a while and the salt is dissolved from the formation around the well. Perhaps a week of pumping will make good, sweet water of it. On the other hand, it may come sweet immediately. All in all, I was locating for less than four hours, and then after picking up a few shells along the beach, was taken back to the hotel, all in the same day, arriving back about 7 p.m. to have dinner under the great yucateco

trees on the verandah or patio or whatever it is called, overlooking the street.

The residents of Mexico are wonderful people, having that honesty and guilelessness usually attributed to the old-time Mid-Westerners in the U.S. Many of them speak excellent English, others cannot speak it at all, only Spanish. Most of the business men are rather heavy-set, not fat, and usually slightly under the average height for an American, and white skinned with a slight olive cast and well educated, while the "peons" are very dark; some of them would outdo the average negro in colour. Few of them have had sufficient educational advantages to know anything but their own brand of speech, which is a dialect of mixed Spanish and Indian, called simply "Mexican." The peons, needless to say, do most of the hard labour, but are very well treated by the lighter complexioned Spanish people, who are now putting on a great drive to enlighten and educate these less fortunate people and turn them away from their diet of nothing but frijollos and tortillas or beans and a sort of pancake, made by patting out some cornmeal, water and salt into a large cake and laying it directly on top of the stove until it is blistered on both sides. They roll these up with beans in the centre, always red or speckled beans, and eat the roll without tools or china ware. They often live in the lowest of shacks, merely a few poles with coarse matting applied in large sections; sometimes nothing more than brush laid over a few poles. In this manner they live throughout the year in that beautiful climate.

I flew down, and enjoyed the trip hugely, the plane flying low over the Gulf of Lower California, down the centre of it, gradually sidling over to the Hermosillo side or the East Coast. We changed planes at Tijuana, Lower California, just across the line from San Diego.

At Hermosillo I was introduced to the newly elected Governor, Obregon, the son of the former President of Mexico. He proved to be a very friendly, agreeable person, and later I was introduced to his attorney with the request that perhaps I would be willing to go out to the edge of the city with him and see if there was any water on his 200-hectare (*algodon*) ranch. I gladly jumped at the chance, as I felt a little guilty for charging so much for four hours' work, so I went out with him. He could not speak any English (I conversed in what I hoped was Spanish), but he proved to be a wonderfully agreeable man, and took me around over his ranch, where I found one underground river 900 feet wide and another about 235 feet wide. On these two I staked three wells which will, I hope, all be huge irrigation wells of from 1,000 to 3,000 gallons per minute capacity. This gentleman, whose name, by the way, was Lie. Rene Martinez di Castro, like Senor Salido and Senor Soto, Jr., was one of those guileless, honest people, who immediately attract one as genuine friends. Senor Salido was as common

and friendly as your next-door neighbour, even though he is a wealthy man, owning several large cotton ranches, with huge wells on some of them and a motor company in Hermosillo. He is President of the Kino Fraccionamiento or Subdivision. While I was doing the locating at the Subdivision the day before, Mr. Salido and some others of his Colony, which is in process of being established, along with two boys who went out with us, fished and bathed in the Gulf. Of course, I couldn't resent this, for I was being well paid for the time I was tramping the hot sand among the cactus.

Senor di Castro informed me that his boss, the new Governor Obregon, is going to stress the development of the underground water very greatly, and develop the country as rapidly as possible. This, he said, would require my services a great deal in the future, which I hope is true. Governor Soto has done a wonderful job along this same line. We passed over countless thousands of acres of the desert which are now under the richest crops of cotton, whereas four years ago it was raw desert, and saw some of the 450 wells or more, in that region between Hermosillo and the Gulf, which had been drilled within the last three or four years. Most of them were spouting water from 10-inch or larger discharge pipes. In some cases the discharge pipes were completely filled at the opening. This would mean something like 2,500 to 3,000 gallons per minute flow from the well, and I cannot stress it too heavily that this is primary, juvenile, magmatic or virgin water, or volcanic water, and is not affected or supplied by rain or snow, since in these desert countries there is very little rain or snow, and not nearly enough to justify the amounts of water which are being tapped day by day by these huge new wells, *and they are not being located by geologists*; that is, not the orthodox school kind, but rather by doodle-buggers, witches, instrument men, pendulists and metaphysicists, and in many cases just people with the old-fashioned willow switches.

On returning home, I was immediately called to locate a well for the Lakeside Farms Mutual Water Co., near San Diego. In going over the ground I found that one of their wells, which had formerly been a good one, but had pulled down to only 100 gallons a minute or so, was just a few feet from a vent like those I have described in Mexico. Formerly a geyser or huge spring, it was discharging a stream of water 225 feet wide down under the river bottom. I staked this vent hole and told the Water Company officials all the details of how it must be drilled. They agreed to do exactly as I recommended, that is, a large diameter hole completely sealed watertight, down to 250 feet if possible, or into the bed rock, and from then on an eight-inch cable tool hole drilled to 665 feet. This, I told them, would give them an abundant supply of from 800 gallons a minute up to 1,500. It would not be affected by years and years of pumping, as I have wells in their

region which have been pumping night and day for eleven years without any change in the flow. One of them had no water at 470 feet of eight-inch hole in hard granite, but when the hole was reduced to three-inch diameter and drilled on down to 840 feet with a diamond drill, the well pumped 500 gallons a minute, night and day. Less than half of this well is now supplying Gillespie Field, former Army Encampment or Base, but now a new Subdivision, and the company contemplates selling the other half to the Water Company which refused to give them water for years on their land. They sold water to this same Water Company for more than eight years out of another of my eight-inch wells on the same 1,800 acres, after the Water Company had refused them water and forced them to drill wells, with the result that the well paid for itself in the first two or three years, leaving them a tremendously valuable asset free and clear. I was told that well pumped 200 gallons a minute with a one foot drawdown.

Recently I was taken by the owner of these last-mentioned wells, up on Cuyamaca Mountain, and shown three artesian wells I located up there. One of them puts out 25 gallons a minute, artesian flow, and when they tried to confine it to see how much pressure it would put up, the pressure gauge went up to 60 pounds per square inch and the cap which had been welded on to the head of the well was forced off. They gave up trying to find out what the pressure was, and there is that beautiful flow of 25 gallons a minute pouring out night and day, month in and month out, year in and year out, on this mountain 4,600 feet above sea level, at no cost to anybody except the original cost of the well. Another flows 15 gallons a minute, artesian, but pumps 75, for a Trout Hatchery. The 25-gallon-a-minute well belongs to the Campfire Girls' Summer Camp, and furnishes their swimming pool with abundant cold, clear mountain spring water, absolutely pure. The other of the trio, all of them 4,500 feet above sea level, is at the Boy Scouts' Summer Camp, and while it only flows three or four gallons a minute, it will pump 25 gallons a minute or more, which is all they can possibly use for the camp. I told them, on this well, to go to 200 feet, when they would have all they needed. At 196 feet, they still had no water, at 200 feet it went over the top and has been doing so ever since. The 25-gallon well is drilled with one-and-a-half-inch diamond drill hole to 700 feet, while the Fish Hatchery well is only a little over 200 feet deep, of six-inch diameter, I believe.

I have three other artesian wells, and three which are not artesian, on Mt. San Jacinto, all of them above 6,000 feet elevation. The three artesians were drilled for the Idyllwild Co., which subdivided and furnished one of the most popular resorts on this high mountain. It is more than a mile high, and these wells are still operating satisfactorily after several years. One of them,

for the Fern Valley Water Co., is at 6,300 feet elevation. It is 245 feet deep and pumps more than 50 gallons a minute with the pump set halfway down. I predicted the water would stand at 30 feet from the surface when it was completed, but I missed this by two feet for it stands at 28 !

## DROWN INSTRUMENTS— A PERSONAL INDEBTEDNESS

BY M. M. LEIGH

For the past twenty years I have been using some of the Drown radio instruments as aids in my lifelong study of some aspects of the unifying Law of Life.

As far as I understand it, "radio resonance" appears to be the fundamental principle underlying all successful work with these instruments. Some day it may be generally accepted as ranking in significance with Einstein's unified field theory or with Darwin's interpretation of evolution. It may be ignorance of orthodox views that suggests that present controversies in regard to Newton's gravitational field may be more satisfactorily harmonised with Einstein's  $E=mc^2$  when leaders of scientific thought not only accept the validity of Ruth Drown's discoveries, especially those connected with her photographic process, but have also determined how to express in mathematical formulae, acceptable to present-day lay thinking, the principles of vital or life force upon which such work appears to be based.

Early in my study of Drown's work her photography appeared to point a way whereby hypotheses, regarding processes tending towards restoration and maintenance of health by to-day's orthodox methods of hygiene and therapy, might be harmonised with, or complemented by, those based on other methods which have been, or are being, used successfully in the combined arts and sciences, by means of which Nature's *vis medicatrix* is helped not only to lessen pain but also, and more importantly, to remove causes of penalties suffered by Life's lawbreakers, as life is experienced on this planet in this 20th century, A.D.

Owing to war and its after-effects, I have at present only somewhat damaged analysing and treating Drown models. These are activated solely by fields of force radiating from individual organisms, large or small, simple or complex, to which at any moment the instruments are attuned, by a process of filtering, to specific forms and functions selected from among thousands

of mental and physical activities associated with such organic units.

For eight years previously to 1935, I had been closely watching the work of medical friends, in South Africa and here, who were using some of Albert Abrams' instruments with great success, and for the last three of those years two radio research engineers in this country had been hoping to build for me an instrument that could be relied upon accurately to register thought impulses transmitted by radiation. In the same week each man had informed me that he felt himself "beaten at the post," and that he was giving up the attempt. Then I went to America. Twenty years later I think that instrument, which I still await, may prove to incorporate only a slight modification of Drown's photographic process, or of her oscilloscopic one, or of a combination of those two.

Radio resonance force fields are active in connection with both mental and physical phenomena. In both they appear to exercise formative and directive controls. How does one transmit an idea to another in speech or writing? Without attempting to trace transformations from one phase of energy to another before the moment at which an idea takes form or pattern in one's consciously controlled thinking, one recognises that, once that event has occurred, the specific idea needs to be transmuted into suitably selected mental images, pictures, words or other symbols, these into some kind of resonant pathway in the matter of one's brain, which brain vibrations are transformed into nerve impulses, these into vibrations in vocal chords or hand muscles, these into corresponding vibrations in media that transmit sound or light or both, so that they in turn arouse vibrations in substances of the other's eye or ear. These again are retransmuted into nerve impulses, vibrations in brain substances, and on into whatever the hearer or reader considers to be his interpretative mechanism. There may be leakage of energy and/or departure from pattern accompanying any of these differing, but inter-related, phases of activity at any or all moments. Seldom indeed does an idea take form in another's intelligence truly according to the pattern of thought in which it left its source of origin.

Perhaps more than most other personal observations, work with Drown instruments has compelled this lay-woman to realise that no form in any type of substance is static, that every pattern in every phase of energy is being constantly maintained by ceaseless complementary processes of integration and disintegration, of construction and destruction, anabolism and katabolism, usage and wastage, etc. Not that any unit, large or small, need be "wasted." Every unit in every phase of energy may be used by some living whole greater than itself. Who first realised that "dirt is only substance in a wrong form or in a wrong place"? Drown instruments work on the principle of maintenance of

balance between all factors comprising any unit, large or small, simple or complex, mental or physical, and that includes balance between its own and its environment's activities.

Over and above their efficiency in therapeutic usages, a big challenge in these instruments lies in the opportunities they offer as keys to greater understanding of those and other aspects in the vast field of "natural" or "God-given" law which governs all interactivities of "mind" and "matter." A grandfather could always raise my child's curiosity to a higher degree of eagerness when, in place of a direct reply, he would offer two other questions along with two very unsatisfying answers. "What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind." Even in those days I "minded" a lot, and I still do, but, during these last years, and chiefly perhaps owing to work with Drown instruments, I have learnt to accept, not just as a working hypothesis but as experienced fact, something of the transmitting and transforming power of force fields associated with radio resonance, a conception that sheds light on many hitherto puzzling problems in daily living. It brings home to one something of the immensity of vital activity, mental and physical, in which all are immersed every moment of being, but which, as yet, is brought under fully conscious control by few.

## DELAND'S MAGNETIC CANOPY

BY GASTON BURRIDGE

Of the many absorbing phases I have come across in my experience with dowsing, one is that some dowsers can locate "North" with their rods, pendulums or forked sticks, and some cannot. As I inquired farther into this phenomenon I found of those who could locate north, about half located "true north," while the other half located "compass north." There is quite a difference between these two positions in this region. Why this difference should be, interested me greatly. For quite some time I have been trying to determine the reason. So far, no definite answer has come. Perhaps some day it will. If so, the knowledge should be valuable for many applications.

In my search for an answer to this problem I have had many suggestions. I appreciate them all, though I have not been able to follow all of them to conclusion. Inquiry into some of these suggestions has taken me far afield from the art of dowsing. For instance, it caused me to delve into the history of the "Hendershot Motor" which was said to receive its motivation from the "mag-

netic lines of force of the earth." This investigation led me to still other devices, powered, shall we say, esoterically. Each of these has been an absorbing study over the months. They have brought me many new acquaintances and much information—but no answer to the riddle of why some dowsers can locate north and others cannot—or why those who can locate north do not all locate the *same* north!

As it seems rather certain, because of the action of the compass, the earth does possess magnetic lines of force, we may conclude this force can be "felt" by a dowser. It also appears our atmosphere contains energy, or energies, of some nature. It does seem all these may have some influence upon dowsing and some dowsers. Therefore, I thought perhaps readers of *Radio-Perception* would be interested in learning about a device claiming to use some of these energies.

The device is the DeLand Magnetic Frost Control system. This apparatus was perfected by John Delrea DeLand, of Riverside, California. The equipment has been in use in some citrus groves since 1949. It appears to be successful in warding off frost damage to citrus fruit while at the same time promoting better general growth and grove health in those areas it covers.

The DeLand system is set up in units covering one acre, or 43,560 square feet each. A unit consists of a steel mast or tower about 32 feet high. This mast is made of galvanised steel pipe in standard 12-foot lengths. The first length is two-inch pipe. It is set into a three-foot deep concrete foundation in the earth. On the top end of this pipe is fastened a length of one-and-one-half-inch pipe by means of a pipe fitting known in this country as a "reducer." Both pipes screw into this fitting. Atop the one-and-one-half-inch pipe is a length of one-inch pipe also attached by means of a reducer. It is quite important this tower be plumb when set.

Sitting on top of each reducer and also at the mast head, is a waterproof, three-quarter-inch thick plywood disc. One flat surface of the disc is turned earthward, the other skyward. Around the outer diameter of these discs are drilled seven holes each. These holes parallel the mast and are at right angles to the earth. The size of the holes is about one-quarter-inch. They are spaced at angles of slightly more than 51 degrees apart.

Beginning at the top disc with an extension of about eight inches at right angles to the mast, and parallel to the earth, are strung #10 hard copper wires through each of the holes in the discs. This makes a cage of copper wires around the mast.

One of the seven wires must be at precise magnetic north. This position should be located with a transit, and with the aid of a chart furnished by the U.S. Geodetic Survey here in the U.S. This position varies widely in relatively short distances apart in many places.

The wires are run through the outer edge of the concrete foundation, then into 18-inch deep trenches in the earth which radiate from the mast centre at the same 51 degrees—plus—as do the holes in the wooden discs. These trenches should also be laid out by transit, beginning with the one pointing to magnetic north.

The copper wires are run from the foundation to a distance of 144 feet from the centre of the mast. Here, they are attached to a "magnet-pack." The *method* of this attachment is secret. So is the make-up of the pack itself. Likewise is the method by which the magnet-pack is sealed against the weathering and corrosion of the earth. These details are covered by a "patent pending," and cannot therefore be disclosed until the patent is granted. It is known, however, the magnet-pack contains an "Alnico 5" permanent magnet—or equivalent.

The end of the wire attached to this magnet-pack is brought above ground and its end pointed toward, as nearly as can be, the corresponding end on the mast top. How each magnet-pack is set in relation to the north-south position of the earth is not known, nor is the fundamental theory under which the device operates. These would be explained in the patent if it were issued. All trenches with their wires and magnet-packs are covered with earth, of course. They must remain so for proper functioning of this system.

The DeLand device does not raise the *air temperature* of the grove. Thermometers in a grove protected by the DeLand apparatus read the same as those outside the protection. What appears to take place is that a "magnetic canopy" or field of force, is set up over the trees by the DeLand equipment and this canopy creates within the trees themselves a condition which seems to prevent the results of that which we know as "freezing" from taking place. Oranges lying on the ground, or in boxes or baskets, unattached to the trees, freeze. It also appears oranges attached to the tree, but touching the ground, will freeze in a few hours. It seems it is only the fruit attached to the trees and not "grounded out" which survive.

The DeLand apparatus has protected citrus groves successfully when temperatures have fallen "officially" as low as to 20 degrees Fahrenheit. There is an "unofficial" 17 degrees F. How long the DeLand apparatus would protect against a 20 degree F. temperature is not known, as daytime temperatures rise considerably above freezing.

Not only does the DeLand device prevent frost, its magnetic force-flow appears to bring wellbeing to the grove also. This shows in the general higher production and better appearance of the trees. No claim is made the DeLand apparatus will benefit human health in any way, but there are records of those who have installed the system for their groves who say their personal health has been helped in addition.

Many experiments have been carried on relative to the effect of magnets on animal as well as vegetable health and growth. These experiments seem to indicate both animal and vegetable well-being are enhanced by the presence of certain magnetic forces. *Radio-Perception* has recorded several of these experiments and the benefits quoted as having been derived, including those with "magnetic water."

There is some question as to exactly *where* the energy comes from to motivate the DeLand system. It is quite possible the towers pick up static-electric or electro-magnetic energy from the atmosphere and transfer it to the earth under the grove, thus creating a condition yet remaining unstudied by science in this particular respect. It may be there is a merging of energies from the air and from the earth which creates a very local condition and enhances growth and frost resistance. It is even possible the energy may stimulate the flow of sap in the trees so they are able to ward off the conditions of freezing more effectively. We know trees do not "die" every winter, and even in cold regions a tree in February looks considerably different from what it did in December.

Does the DeLand system work? I called upon a citrus grove owner in Riverside, California, for the purpose of determining this point. The grove is of fifteen acres. Its owner is Mrs. Eva Hibbs. Five acres of this grove has been operating under the DeLand system for five years. Another five acres for four years. The remaining five for two years. Mrs. Hibbs is more than satisfied with results obtained. She feels the system has not only increased her yield of oranges, but has saved her a goodly sum she would have had to spend on orchard heating oil had she not had the DeLand system.

There is no direct connection, yet discovered, between the forces used to operate the DeLand system and dowsing. Nor has my investigation of the system led me to see any connection between it and dowser's ability—or lack of it—to locate "either" north. However, its presence does further emphasise there are forces about us of which we know little—or perhaps know how to use. It is possible these forces do affect dowsers. It may be these energies affect persons who cannot dowse. Perhaps the persons who cannot dowse, cannot do so because they are more sensitive to these forces than to those which actuate the dowser. Speculation here is endless.

As much as dowsing for underground materials makes dowsers become interested in earth problems, perhaps the few facts set forth here will stimulate further thinking on their parts. We hope it will be a key which unlocks some hitherto closed doors. Maybe it will be the spark which lights the lamp for further study and experiment. We hope so.

## RADIESTHESIA AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE HUMAN ORGANISM IN GENERAL

*Substance of a lecture delivered to the British Society of Dowsers on  
November 16th, 1955*

BY W. J. STEIN

Introducing the lecturer, the Chairman said :

I have much pleasure in introducing Dr. W. J. Stein, who has kindly undertaken to give us a lecture this afternoon.

Dr. Stein is a Doctor of Philosophy of Vienna, and became a British subject in 1939. He is a keen follower of Rudolf Steiner, and he lectures to the Anthroposophical Society. Dr. Stein has written books on natural science, history and economics, and was for five years Editor of the monthly journal called *The Present Age*.

Radiesthesia operates by means of forces of a nature which is still under discussion. These forces are not electrical, though they are measurable in electrical terms. What then are they ? We can move a muscle by means of an electric current, but the movement will be abrupt and will not resemble the natural movement. We can take an electrocardiogram, but this will not reveal the energy which moves the heart.

It was Harvey who discovered the circulation of the blood. He did not think that the heart was a mechanical pump, but thought that the organs of the body suck up the blood to keep themselves nourished and supplied with oxygen, thus providing a form of propelling energy.

In fact the power of the muscles of the heart alone is insufficient to account for the circulation in a man standing upright, but suffices to circulate the blood in a man when recumbent. The surplus energy provided by the pumping of the heart must be the sucking mentioned by Harvey.

Albert de Rochas has made experiments which show that a powerful magnet in the form of a ring, when applied to the head of a human being can deprive him of memory, but we cannot say that a man is an electro magnetic apparatus because our thoughts can be affected by a magnet, or, because electricity can cause movement in our limbs that we are electrical machines. We can only say that electricity can compete with our will power. Rather are we antimagnetic and antielectric in our thinking and will-power. Our rhythmical system of breathing and circulation exhibits the equilibrium between these two forms of energy, and represents the physical equivalent of our emotions.

What then is this human energy? It works from above downwards as a plastic force which can be observed in embryonic development, whilst another working upwards from below is a musical force. This force reveals itself in the change of voice at puberty in the male. While the plastic force governs the organs, the musical force supplies the substance. At the meeting place of these forces we encounter the rhythm in the processes of breathing and circulation. The plastic force is carried by the nerves, the musical one by the metabolic process.

These three processes are mingled in a complicated way in each organ. For example, in the eye, it is in the rhythmical change of complementary colours, that this process can be observed. That the nerves convey the plastic process is easily detected on the outer skin. Where the nerve endings are close together, the skin bulges inside as in the nose and lips, but where they are more widely separated the skin bulges outwards as on the chin.

The rhythmical process is concentrated in the breast, but from there spreads in all directions. Every organ breathes, which means that it expels carbon dioxide and therefore requires oxygen.

But there is a second centre of rhythm in the spleen, the function of which is to impart rhythm to the irregular intake of food. The spleen swells when it withholds blood from the general circulation, and the blood platelets regulate this process. All these rhythms are linked to the cosmos, and our metabolic rhythm follows the rotation of the earth in the twenty-four hour period, for we take our breakfast or any other meal every twenty-four hours.

We breath eighteen times per minute, that is 25,920 inhalations per day or  $25,920 \times 25,920$  during our lifetime. This is the rhythm of the movement of the equinox through the zodiac in 25,920 years. Only the human organism compresses these 25,920 years into a single day. In that way man appears as a microcosmos in space and time. In one lifetime we wake and fall asleep 25,920 times. All physiological rhythm can ultimately be traced as a cosmic rhythm because our organism represents the harmony of all cosmic forces. The cosmos supplies the sucking force which acts in all capillary action from the periphery, while the earth supplies the substance and its relation to weight which is orientated towards the earth's centre. The terrestrial pole is earthed like electricity and the nerve pole is linked to the cosmos.

In the brain these two polarities are centred in the pineal and pituitary glands. The pineal gland concentrates the cosmic forces which come from the cosmos—from the periphery. The pituitary gland represents the metabolic forces in the brain. The action of these two glands is oppositely polarised. The other

glands represent the various intermediate stages of this fundamental polarity. Radiesthesia measures the tension between the pineal and the pituitary forces. While the pituitary can lead to the prevalence of the metabolic organisation and so to aeromegaly or gigantism, the pineal can lead to dwarfism. These two forces can be traced everywhere, even in a drop of blood.

But the equilibrium of normality is on every level of the organism numerically different. The base of the brain is on one level and the thyroid gland on another. It is through these levels that a numerical record can indicate the nature of a disturbance of the equilibrium.

Radiesthesia therefore measures the balance or disturbance of the cosmic and terrestrial forces in man, which are different on each level. We can exemplify this in the case of hyperthyroidism, when the velocity of thinking and that of metabolism (the will) are not in equilibrium. The exhalation is prevalent in comparison with the inhalation. The patient wavers between excitement and depression.

If we inject copper glance in the tenth homoeopathic decimal potency prepared in normal saline we alter the ratio of inhalation and exhalation. The thyroid becomes normal and so does the soul-life of the patient.

All therapeutic substances, in this case copper, are characterised numerically to correspond to a certain degree of disequilibrium, and therefore have a curative effect when administered therapeutically.

The various other glands situated at characteristic levels mark through their higher or lower position their specific equilibrium points. They are just where they are because they represent their characteristic level. Also the way in which one glandular disturbance is linked with the disturbance of other glands illustrates the interdependence of all characteristic levels.

In dowsing we are using this polarity of cosmic and terrestrial forces and permit induced electricity to move the divining rod. As circuits, we are using our own nervous system in which the solar plexus or the Sympathetic and Parasympathetic Systems react differently with the Central Nervous System.

We have therefore to consider man as a relay of cosmos and earth, and observe these two great polarities on different levels and in different states of equilibrium. Any deviation from what is normal for each level appears as illness or disturbance of the soul-life. It is from here that we must start, understanding that the effect of homoeopathic dilutions (potencies) can also be explained on this basis—because the higher dilution tends to the imponderable pole and the lower to the ponderable.

## DISCOVERY IN THE CHISLEHURST CAVES

BY MAJOR C. A. POGSON, M.C.

The search for buried treasure always excites the popular imagination, and from time to time considerable sums have been spent in the endeavour to wrest secrets from the earth. More often than not the search is shrouded in mystery and secret plans and maps are mentioned with bated breath. Many of these reputed hoards possibly never existed, were greatly magnified, or perhaps were found long years ago; incidentally, valuable finds of which no traditions exist are often found by sheer accident. The search for treasure known to have been buried in a circumscribed area seems to me to be in a different and more satisfactory category, since its existence is capable of proof; the main point of interest then becomes the means or method of providing that proof, and this brings us back to the query under some dispute — whether any documentary evidence exists that treasure or precious metals buried underground have been found by dowsing.

Without doubt some examples must exist, but it is well to add yet another and consequent on the certain amount of somewhat colourful publicity in the press, home and overseas, which followed the discovery by dowsing of a silver cup filled with halfpence which had been buried in the Chislehurst Caves. I have been asked by several members to write an account for the *Journal* of my experiences of the search. Throughout the world traditions abound concerning some fabulous treasure buried in the misty ages, and the Chislehurst Caves too have their story that somewhere in their depths lies concealed a Druidical golden hoard, and it is this tradition which gave birth to an interesting search with unexpected repercussions.

In August of this year Mr. Charles Quarrell, the Secretary of the Speleological Society, in conjunction with the Lessee of the Caves, made arrangements for a silver cup to be buried in the caves with a view to testing the actuality of dowsing and the ability of the individual dowser, without which any search for reputed treasure could not with any confidence be embarked upon. Mr. Quarrell then published in the national and provincial press an open challenge to dowsers to come forward and prove their case by locating the exact position of the cup, the cup and contents to become the property of the finder, while success would earn the right to search the caves for the legendary treasure.

I had never seen these caves so one morning ten days or so after I had heard of the challenge my wife suggested a run to Chislehurst and a search for the cup if it had not already been found. Mr. Quarrell was awaiting us, and we were surprised to hear that so far no one else had accepted the challenge. These

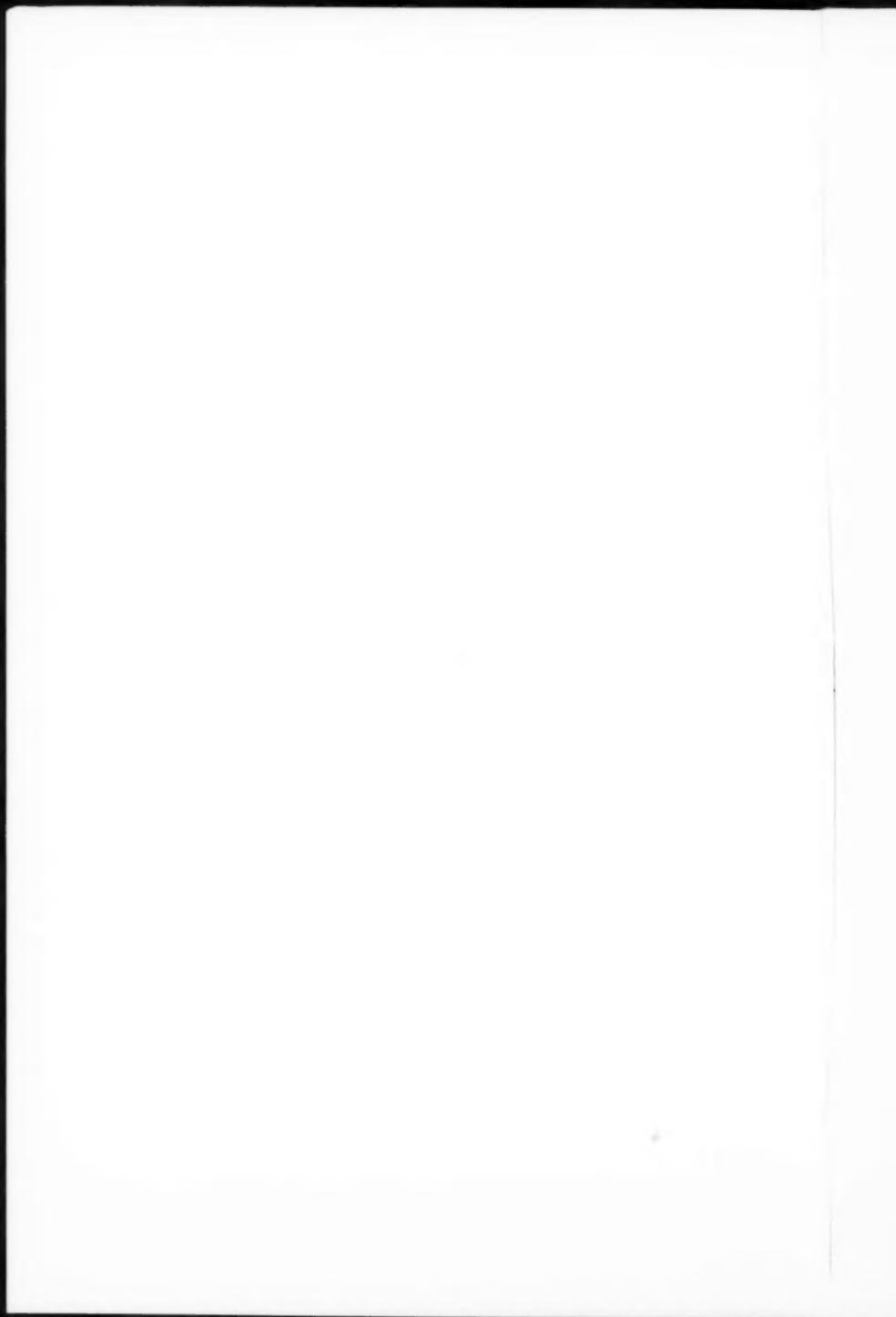
excavations in the base of a chalk ridge consist of three series of groups of caves with intercommunicating galleries or tunnels, and stretch for some miles. Hence in order to restrict the search for the cup to reasonable limits we were informed that it had been decided that all seekers would be informed that the cup had been buried within 150 yards of the cave entrance.

Accompanied by Mr. Quarrell as guide (a vital necessity as it is extremely easy to get lost in this vast labyrinth of pitch-black caverns) and armed with oil lanterns, which, of course had to be set down at frequent intervals while each cave or gallery was examined, we set out on this unusual quest. What with the impenetrable darkness, relieved only by the feeble light of the lanterns, which threw weird shadows, and the somewhat natural fear of crashing heads where roofs were low, or colliding with projecting masses, progress could but be slow. Generally, the caves are not large, while the tunnels at the most are seven feet wide. The floor in some cases consists of very hard chalk rock, in others there is a deposit of several feet of hard sand. In order that all floor spaces should be effectively searched we adopted the procedure of prospecting close against the walls and then on traverses across the centre portions. I was using a "motorscope" and my wife relied on her hands alone. On several occasions slight reactions were experienced, but on further examination these proved to be of no consequence. At another place, crossing under one of the galleries, a flow of water at an estimated depth of thirty to forty feet gave a strong reaction. Eventually, while walking along a wall I experienced a weakish reaction foreign to what might be expected. Further examination and plotting showed a reaction zone of a semi-circle, with five-foot radius, from gold or silver substance, and it was then easy to pinpoint the centre. The spot was confirmed by my wife and a peg inserted. Digging to a foot or slightly less revealed the cup with its contents, all wrapped in a cellophane bag. It was directly under the peg and had been cleverly buried for there was no sign of sand disturbance when I inserted the peg. The acceptance of the challenge and its outcome aroused some interest, and we were asked by the B.B.C. to appear in "In Town Tonight." During our brief appearance I happened to mention that subsequent to finding the cup I had marked another site where the reactions merited "another look." This gave rise to an amusing sequel, for on the day following the broadcast the lessee of the caves arrived at the entrance in time to encounter an assembly of about thirty persons armed with a miscellaneous array of tools from spades and axes to trowels and jack knives, with the common purpose of digging up the caves, while some early comers had already commenced to do so, and it was only with difficulty they were persuaded to desist.



*The Sport and General Press Agency Ltd.*

MAJOR AND MRS. POGSON IN THE CHISLEHURST CAVES



On another visit to the caves we re-examined the suspected site, and suggested the reactions warranted exploration, and before we left, a hole some two to three feet deep had been made through the sand to chalk rubble, and four Roman coins had been found. They date from A.D. 264 to A.D. 356, and are of little or no value, but having regard to the means of discovery are of interest. On the occasion of this visit, while prospecting, we were trailed by camera men with arc lights, who recorded various aspects of the search, and a day or two afterwards we were again honoured by appearing on I.T.A. screens.

The main lesson learnt was that the reactions were extremely small and can easily be missed. I think there is not the least doubt that it requires something in real bulk to show up properly and not be submerged by other distracting influences.

Before closing, my readers may be interested to hear a few particulars about the caves themselves. Archaeological opinion has it that the oldest series of these caves are of great antiquity, dating, perhaps, from several centuries B.C. to the return of the legions to Rome. On the other hand, in a book by a geologist, who recently carried out a survey of a portion of the caves, the author claims that these caverns were dug not more than two hundred years ago. It might be said that this view is somewhat discredited by the find of the Roman coins.

It is recorded that when England was threatened by the Napoleonic invasion the people of Chislehurst "knapped" flints in the caves to provide for the flintlocks of the Brown Bess muskets. In the First World War the caves were used as an ammunition depot or dump.

Christopher Wren, when London was being built, records in one of his note books that samples of chalk from the ancient workings of Chislehurst were of more suitable character than those which he was using from Blackheath.

Again in the Second World War the caves came into prominence when they provided a major air raid shelter. During the worst periods of the raids this shelter became the home of some 15,000 people. Electric lighting, sanitation and washing facilities were installed, and amenities provided, such as a cinema, shops, dance hall and gymnasium. A church also was provided in one of the caves, which in shape was peculiarly suitable. Though medical arrangements were set up they were not, I understand, found necessary, except for minor ailments, and as a matter of interest, many people suffering from at least one particular form of rheumatism derived much benefit while residing in the caves, the temperature of which is normally 45 degrees without variation in winter or summer.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH THE PENDULUM BASED ON HUNA RESEARCH

BY V. J. FRANKS

Research by Mr. Max Freedom Long into the secrets of the Kahunas of Hawaii has indicated a quite revealing theory and, as a matter of fact—even more than a theory, because some of those secrets or miracles could be repeated and have been tested in experiments.

It would take too much space to explain all the findings and experiments connected with it, but all those who have read the books by M. F. Long will be quite conversant with this material.

One of the main principles of Huna is that the human being has three spirits controlling the mind (middle-self), the body (low-self) and the high-self. A prayer through the low-self to the high-self will be successful if made the right way and all blockages or complexes are cleared. But such a prayer is very difficult, for very few of us are wholly free from blockages or complexes.

My experiments are based on the assumption, that if there is a low-self in control of the functions of the body, then this low-self would know what ailments the body has and what the most effective cure would be. This would save the difficult prayer action to the high-self and in fact would mean a short cut to diagnosis and cure of the trouble.

Establishing a convention for "yes" and "no" with the pendulum, I found that the low-self through the pendulum gives immediate advice, and, up to now, it has always enabled me to effect a cure even on third persons by holding their right hand (if the person is right-handed) in my left hand and holding the pendulum over the palm of this person.

To quote a few instances : I have suffered badly from gout. Last November I had such a bad attack that I was unable to walk for six weeks, whereas the usual attack lasted not more than one week. Prayer action, accumulation of mana, etc., did not help. I had three specialists treating me, the last one gave me some pills to be taken two every two hours (fourteen per day) and I took them for weeks without any benefit. So at last I decided on the above experiment. The pendulum (or low-self) told me to stop immediately the whole treatment and prescribed a drug to be taken every hour for three hours and then every two hours—and believe it or not, the next day I was fit as a fiddle and back at work.

The next case on the list was my son, who had a very bad bronchitis for weeks and could not get rid of it. The doctor gave him

some very expensive antibiotic, but he did not get any better. I asked the pendulum and it prescribed simply that he was to stay in bed for two days. This was done, and after two days the bronchitis had gone.

A friend of mine complained that for weeks he had felt very bad with pains in the abdomen and had no explanation for it. The pendulum said that he should stop taking two drugs, a laxative and some other stuff. We did not try to find out the name of the other drug, as my friend said that he was not taking anything else. However, a few hours later he phoned me to tell me that he remembered that he was taking something to increase the acidity in the stomach on doctor's advice, and he added that without the laxative he would have constipation, as he had been taking it for many years. After a few days I saw him, and he said that he was feeling much better but "still a bit crook." I asked him if he had stopped taking those two drugs, to which he replied that he had been taking the laxative but had cut out the other drug. I told him to give it a trial without the laxative. Two days later he phoned me, reporting : "I am a new man and am astonished that I have no constipation after cutting out the laxative."

I have made quite a few similar experiments like that and they all have been one hundred per cent. successful. Anybody conversant with the pendulum can check immediately, and I am sure will report the same results. With practice the "yes" and "no" questions can be put in such a manner as to eliminate a big group and narrow it down quickly to a small group. It will also be found that sometimes the decisive question will come like a flash through the mind, like intuition.

Those who try this experiment will be surprised at the speed of diagnosis and advice for cure, if a cure is possible, and I would like to get reports of their experiences. However, care should be taken to let the pendulum establish a clear swing for the indication of "yes" and "no." In my case the convention is, for "yes" up and down, for "no" sideways, and it will be noticed that if "no" follows a "yes" answer, that the pendulum alters its swing immediately.

My experiments have shown that correct answers can only be expected for the functions of the body. One cannot tell the future with it. Even if the pendulum or low-self obliges with answers, they are only the expression of the personal wish.

In conclusion, I would say that those experiments would prove that there must be a something (low-self) in control of the body, which would prove further that the Huna theory is right.

## A THOUSAND WELLS

BY GASTON BURRIDGE

Some of *Radio-Perception's* readers may remember the account of Mr. Jerry Smith's dowsing activities as set forth in *B.S.D.J.*, Vol. X, No. 78, December, 1952. This appeared under the title of "Desert Dowser." At the time that material was gathered, Mr. Smith had dowsed a few more than 300 water wells, with no known failures. His fame as a dowser had ascended considerably with his successful locating of two huge wells for Coolwater Ranch in the Mojave desert at Daggett, California.

After five years, these two wells still furnish their full quantities of water. They are often pumped twenty-four hours a day and are used seven months of the year. It will be remembered this ranch contains 3,000 acres, and the wells pump 2,800 and 3,100 gallons per minute respectively. It may also be recalled, these wells are on a ranch which had made many bore holes for water before. The previous best well only furnished about 300 gallons per minute!

Up to September, 1955, Mr. Smith has dowsed more than 1,000 water wells. His fame gradually spreads. His work maintains its high level of accuracy. Therefore, I thought readers of *Radio-Perception* would be interested in learning of the further and later accomplishments of this efficient dowser. Some of these are as spectacular as the Coolwater Ranch dowsings—though in other ways. It is seldom a well furnishes more than 3,100 gallons per minute in this desert country!

Jerry Smith's attainments, dowsing-wise, should set at rest all the spuriousness regarding dowsing—but unhappily, they won't. Not in this country, at least. The sceptics will refuse to believe because they do not wish to believe that water, and other materials, can be successfully located in this manner. Smith, and other dowsers, will continue to be regarded as "just lucky" that water was found where their forked sticks pointed. An opinion can often be formed by disregarding only *one* of the facts. "Chance" works both ways. But, unlike Antony, we came here to praise Caesar, not to bury him!

Out in the desert country of Southern California is a small "wide place in the road" called Amboy. Amboy crater looms dark and symmetrical to the west. Lava flows nearly reach the little settlement. The "waves" of Bristol Dry Lake almost "lap" the wide place in the road. The elevation is 614 feet. All the water Amboy has ever had has had to be transported to it. This has been going on for years.

Roy's Café is located in Amboy. Roy heard of Jerry Smith and his dry Chinese elm forked stick. Roy wondered if Smith could use it and find him some water for his café. Smith drove out and located a site. Here was really a tough one! It is not

a large well, but it develops sufficient water for the café's needs—and a little extra.

The site was dowsed and the well was drilled. The water was located as and where Smith predicted. It stands at 130 feet and shows no sign of failure.

Baker, California, is another spot in the desert noted for its lack of ground water. Herber's Chevron gasoline service station in Baker wanted water badly. Jerry Smith was called out to make the location. Baker is about 2,200 feet higher than Amboy and is atop a long, ten-mile grade! Another tough one. Smith located a well site at which the water is ample for needs and stands at 60 feet.

In another part of the high desert country, Smith located two wells for the Omart Investment Co. These, at Hesperia, Calif. This vicinity is well above 2,500 feet altitude. It is in that which is known as "The Joshua Tree Belt." The Joshua Tree is of the yucca family—*Yucca brevifolia*—which in turn is of the lily family. The strong desert winds twist these Joshua trees into all sorts of weird shapes. They are able to withstand both the searing heat of summer and the biting cold and snow of winter, which often come to this area. Each of the two wells of Smith's location deliver about 2,000 gallons per minute. They supply a desert residential and playground area.

Another well, in this same general region of Victorville, California, was located for Mrs. Pattison, AVSR 12, Victorville. It test-pumped 150 miner's inches and is calculated to deliver 3,600 gallons per minute—with only a 20 foot drawdown!

All these wells are desert wells. They are wells in areas where the rainfall, at best, is slight, and comes at irregular intervals. The terrain is rugged, where both man and plant life have to fight—water-wise—to live. There is many a dry hole here—located by other means than the dowser's forked stick!

While much of Mr. Smith's dowsing work has been in the desert country where he resides, and about which he knows a great deal, he has also successfully dowsed in other places. Ensenada, Baja, California, Mexico, lies south of U.S. California. It is a rugged, ragged, mountainous peninsula which is often desert right down to the shores of the Pacific. Water is notably scarce in the northern half of this long "stick" of mountains. Ensenada is the capital of the Northern Province of Baja, California. Smith located a well for Mr. Walter Husong, of Ensenada, which delivers 1,500 gallons per minute.

Recently, Smith was flown from Barstow, across the country more than 2,000 miles to North Carolina. Here he made some locations in the mountains of that State. Previous to this engagement, Smith had been flown to the State of Georgia, where he also located some wells in the mountain areas of that State. His activities in dowsing have taken him pretty much all over the

State of California and Arizona. These regions are totally different, geologically, from the southern desert area where he lives. These successful dowsings should eliminate the idea that Mr. Smith is successful in locating underground water because "he knows the region so well!"

Smith has done some good work in the neighbouring State of Arizona. He staked out the boundaries of a veritable underground river for the Arlington Canal Co., of Arlington, Arizona. His work there also includes several good locations in the Tucson area. But again, this is in desert or semi-desert country—and some say all desert country is alike. There is little doubt that with water it grows alfalfa and cotton with astounding results.

There is always that interesting question of where so much water comes from in such dry lands. We are reminded of the "rock water" rising to the earth's surface from deep within the planet, under tremendous pressure, made there by the slow cooling and crystallisation of the interior.

From another portion of the California desert country comes this story about Smith's accomplishments. At Paradise Valley Subdivision, a developed track of homes and business houses in the region near Joshua Tree, California, the subdivision's promoters had drilled two wells. They had to get sufficient water for the development. One well was 450 feet deep. It produced 50 gallons per minute. This well being quite insufficient, they drilled another. The second one was 800 feet deep! It produced 10 gallons per minute. In the vernacular, "They were getting nowhere, fast."

Both these wells were on the low ground of the subdivision. The developers decided they had best get some help on their well locations. They called Jerry Smith.

Smith went over the area. His stick led him to the *high* ground. Such is a most impossible site for a water well in ordinary thinking. He made a location. Though it did not look good to anyone but Smith, the owners decided to drill it. They did. They have a good well delivering 326 gallons per minute from 261 feet!

In Old Mexico, near the town of San Luis, 400 water wells had been drilled without success enough to record. This too, is semi-desert country where the soil is fertile, the growing season almost covering the entire year. All they needed was a dependable water supply to make it highly paying agriculturally. Jerry Smith was flown to this region. He located several well sites. Two have been drilled. These two sites furnish about 2,000 gallons per minute each—one furnishing 200 gallons a minute at only a 60 foot depth!

In 1953 Mr. Smith located a well for Mr. James Brewer, an attorney in Los Angeles. Jerry figured the well should pump 100 miner's inches from 90 feet. When this particular well was test-pumped it only produced 80 miner's inches from 140 feet.

Both Mr. Brewer and Smith were disappointed. Jerry was sure the water was there. Something had happened. It was still a good well, but out of line much too far. Smith wondered if he were "slipping." However, some months later conditions began to develop at the site which indicated another test-pumping might be in order. So, the well was put through its paces again. It was found to deliver 106.6 miner's inches from 90 feet!

This could indicate the driller sealed off some strata while drilling, which later freed themselves and brought the well up to its calculated strength. Such things frequently happen.

A great many water wells in this region are deep. Some bores sink as far as 1,800 feet. Well drilling is expensive at any place. It is especially so in the desert regions. Often, the location a dowser indicates as the best one, is difficult to place a drilling rig over—and the location is moved without notifying the dowser. As no one can know what in the way of rock strata or boulders the drill may run into, it is difficult to estimate drilling costs. For this reason drillers are very reluctant to say they will drill a well for so much. Generally, the price is so much a foot—the price depending on the "known" "conditions of the area. Often, these "knowns" are too few. As drillers are human, they are always looking for an "out" when something goes wrong. If a location has been dowsed, the dowser is a good place to lay as much blame as possible.

Smith uses no special devices or methods in his dowsing work. He seems to work as well with a dry fork as with a fresh-cut one. His depthing appears to be more of a mental process than a physical one. It is accurate enough to win him the praise of both dowsers and lay persons. The years have brought him more or less fame among his "home town folk." That fame is gradually reaching out farther and farther into the other corners of the hemisphere.

Still a young man, Smith has the opportunity of achieving an enviable record as a dowser. His accomplishments rest lightly on him. There seems little doubt he will become one of the foremost dowsers of our country.

Smith's interest lies in locating water. While it cannot be said he has never attempted location of anything else, it remains he is a "water man." He seems to have no urge to use his talents otherwise. Living in the desert, there probably isn't much which is more important to him than a good water supply.

I have been with Mr. Smith and watched him work. My impression has always been most favourable. Knowing of considerably more than 100 dowsers in the South-West, I think Mr. Smith's work should rank among the best done here. I feel certain a record of his attainments not only will add to the lore of dowsing, but is of such character that it will do much to help place the art on a firm foundation.

## NOTES AND NEWS

In the *Leicester Mercury* of May 4th there was an illustrated article describing how Special Commandant B. E. Wheeler, a water diviner, of Kirby Bellars, tried to find the body of 15-month-old Kenneth Arthur Laker, who was supposed to have been drowned in the canal at Hinckley.

\* \* \* \*

The *Leicester Mail* of June 16th recorded how Mr. Edward Slater, a 76-year-old water diviner, assisted the police in their efforts to find the body of seven-year-old David Hartell, believed to have been drowned in the mill-pond at Syston.

\* \* \* \*

According to the *Southern Daily Echo* (Southampton), of June 25th, Walter Foster, an ex-naval gunnery instructor, of Bitterne Park, searched the Roman cemetery at Bitterne Manor for silver coins. At a certain spot indicated by him, not coins, but five headless human skeletons were uncovered.

\* \* \* \*

The *Guernsey Evening News* of July 8th reported that water diviner Mr. John Simon had discovered enough water to feed 1,100 feet of newly-erected glasshouses at Mr. R. G. Falla's viney, and gives a picture of him using an ordinary wooden divining rod.

\* \* \* \*

In the *Harrogate Herald* of August 3rd there was a long illustrated article describing an interview with a Mrs. Nicholson, who discovered about four years ago that she was a sensitive dowser.

\* \* \* \*

The *Morning Advertiser* of August 6th recorded that a Belgian priest, Monsignor Stanislaus le Grele, attached to the Vatican Library, was trying, by means of his pendulum, to solve the problem of a murdered woman, whose headless body was found a month before on the shores of Lake Albano, a few miles south of Rome. The priest is eighty years old and generally uses his pendulum for medical purposes.

\* \* \* \*

A large number of papers, home and foreign, have contained articles about the finding, by Major Pogson, described elsewhere in this journal, of a silver cup, in the caves at Chislehurst. Most of them state that the value of the half crowns with which the cup had been filled, was £25, whereas it was only £4!

\* \* \* \*

A short article in the *New Zealand Herald* (Auckland) of August 3rd states that East Coast Bays Borough Council has been told by a water diviner that 20,000 gallons an hour could be obtained from a bore in Freyberg Park, Brown's Bay. The Council has decided to put down a small bore in the park for sports purposes, but if the supply proves to be ample a six-inch bore will be sunk.

A paragraph in the *Scottish Daily Mail* of August 22nd stated that Miss Noel Catherine Bent (B.S.D.) had just arrived at Singapore at the invitation of a group of rubber planters to find water on their estates.

\* \* \* \*

According to an article in the *Hindu* (Madras) of August 26th, at a discussion in the Madras Legislative Council on August 24th, Mr. N. Bhaktavalsalam, Minister for Agriculture, stated that water divining "had not been altogether unsuccessful." He said that a water diviner had been employed by the Madras Government from February 3rd, 1954, and that out of 702 sites selected water had been struck in 319, the water being potable in 284 cases. In reply to questions the Minister further stated that the water diviner could generally predict the nature of the water and gave the approximate depth at which it would be struck.

\* \* \* \*

An article in *Press and Journal* (Aberdeen) of September 15th is entitled "Is Full Use Made of the Water-Divining Gift," (to which the answer is obvious) and proceeds to describe how the water diviner of the old type sets to work.

\* \* \* \*

We are told in an article in the *Newcastle Journal* of September 15th that a Great Ayton farmer, Mr. Maurice Hodgson, of Bartle Bridge Farm, had to go water divining before a builder could start work on his bungalow. The Tees Valley Water Board would not allow the main, which was only twenty-one feet away, to be tapped, so Mr. Hodgson, who had not done any dowsing for twenty years, took the matter into his own hands and found a stream, a little more than six feet below the ground, a few feet away from the foundations of the site of the new bungalow.

\* \* \* \*

An article in the *Staffordshire Weekly Sentinel* of September 16th tells us about Mr. W. F. Holland, a water diviner, of Ryecroft Gate, Rushton. He first used his gift when he moved to his present smallholding, and found himself entirely without a water supply. He was reminded by his wife that his father had been a water diviner and proceeded to pass over a field carrying nothing in his hands. "Suddenly I felt a nervous tension," he said, "the hair stood out on the back of my neck and I sensed I was above water." Sixteen feet down he found a spring which has never run dry. Since that day he has discovered water for hundreds of farmers and smallholders. He normally uses a hazel twig or copper wire, but for finding depth he uses his watch as a pendulum.

\* \* \* \*

A note in the *Daily Express* of September 20th, stated that a diviner had found a violet scarf, a U.S. Army webbing belt and a

picture book at Amiens—300 yards from the place where Janet Marshall, a Nottingham school teacher, had been strangled three weeks before.

\* \* \* \*

According to the *Vancouver Sun* of September 24th, school board district 67 in Ladysmith is resorting to a water diviner, Mr. A. Lemire, of Chemainus, for a supply to Saltair School. The dowser is confident that water will be found at ten feet.

\* \* \* \*

At a meeting of the Haddenham Parish Council on October 7th reported in the *Bucks Herald* (Aylesbury) of October 7th, the question of replenishing the water in the pond at Church Green was discussed. Mr. R. Good, a water diviner, had said that the area was full of springs at depths between 27 and 30 feet, from which water could be pumped.

\* \* \* \*

The *Eastern Daily Press* (Norwich) of October 11th and several other papers published articles about Mr. F. H. Buckingham, now seventy, of 82 Newmarket Road, Norwich, who has just retired. Before he was twenty he discovered he had the gift of water divining, and during the next fifty years built up a business as a water engineering contractor. Bores were made on his advice on the Royal Estate at Sandringham and in numerous other places. He estimates that he has been responsible for about 4,000 installations.

\* \* \* \*

In an article entitled "In My Surrey Garden," Roy Hay, in the *Field* of October 13th, gives a graphic account of a dowser at work in his garden. He tracked a stream which feeds the well to a spot in the herbaceous border where nothing flourishes.

\* \* \* \*

There was an article in the *Yorkshire Evening Post* of October 13th stating that John Donaldson, 55-year-old water diviner from Easingwold, offered to find water for any community threatened by water rationing for 10 guineas a day. He claims to have found more than 1,000 wells, springs and underground reservoirs.

\* \* \* \*

An article in the *Irish Weekly* (Belfast) of October 22nd tells of a feat of distant dowsing by the well-known Belgian dowser, Father Achille Desbuquoit. A religious community in Buffalo, New York, wanted a well dug for the benefit of visitors to the shrine of Our Lady of Fatima, now under construction. A sketch of the site was sent to Father Desbuquoit in Belgium, who marked the spot on which to dig with a cross, giving the depth as eighteen feet, and returned the sketch. A local dowser was then called in who confirmed this location. The well digger expected to have to go down at least 40 or 50 feet, but actually struck water at the depth predicted.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Editor, *Radio-Perception*.

476 Woodborough Road,  
Nottingham.

21st May, 1955.

Dear Sir,

Please allow us the publication of some corrections of statements printed in the March issue, in your pages.

Dr. Parkinson in his talk and article "Nothing New Under the Sun" mentioned the work of Dr. Wilhelm Reich.

On page 142 the statement that living organisms absorb the accumulated energy in Reich's orgone accumulator is a dangerous over-simplification. We are really concerned here with the fusion of two excited orgone systems.

On page 143 it is said that Dr. Reich "adapted" the work of Dr. Baraduc. This implies the entirely false impression that Reich was aware of the work of Baraduc.

On page 144 Dr. Parkinson speaks of the "orgonomic functionalism" of a sun and water bath. This is a wrong usage of Reich's terminology. Orgonomic Functionalism is a scientific method, a tool for research. Dr. Parkinson is speaking of the organotic function of a sun and water bath.

On page 144 it is implied that Reich, among others, believes that he has revealed a New Force. Allow us to quote Dr. Reich's *Orgone Energy Bulletin*:

"The orgone energy has been known for millenia!" (Page 118, Vol. III, No. 2)

Yours faithfully,

PAUL RITTER,  
JEAN RITTER.

Editors, *Orgonomic Functionalism*.

28 The Mount,  
Guildford.

26th June, 1955.

The Editor, *Radio-Perception*.

Dear Colonel Bell,

It is very kind of you to afford me the opportunity of commenting on the remarks of the Editors of "Orgonomic Functionalism."

" . . . the orgone energy has been known for millennia." This assertion was made by one of Dr. Reich's colleagues in a review of "Wanderings in the Radiesthetic Field" by Dr. A. T. Westlake (*J.B.S.D.*, Vol. IX, No. 67, March, 1950) in which Dr. Westlake correlated the work of Reichenbach, Reich and Radiesthesia and observed that Od, Prana, Ether, Di-electric Energy (Brunler) and Orgone were, no doubt, different names for the same phenomenon (*Orgone Energy Bulletin*, Vol. 3, No. 2, April, 1951, page 119).

In the following number of the *Orgone Energy Bulletin*, Dr. Reich published a paper called, "Dowsing as an Object of Orgonomic Research (1946)" stimulated no doubt by Dr. Westlake's lecture. The paper itself is reminiscent of Baron Von Reichenbach's similar investigation into this phenomenon in terms of Od ; Dr. Reich considers it in terms of Orgone Physics. (*O.E.B.*, Vol. 3, No. 3, July, 1951).

Not only has this primordial energy been known for ages ; many existing cultures have basic concepts that demonstrate their complete understanding of that which Reich called "Orgone." One example will suffice :—

"Every Balinese believes that his body, like an electric battery, accumulates a magic energy called Sakti that enables him to withstand the attacks of evil powers, human or supernatural, that seek constantly to undermine his magic health. This Sakti is not evenly divided ; some people are born with a capacity to store a higher charge of magic than others ; they become the priests, witch-doctors and so forth, endowed with supernatural powers." (pp. 339 Miguel Covarrubia's *Island of Bali*, Cassell, London, 1937).

Where the Balinese speak of evil powers and witch-doctors, Dr. Reich uses the terms "Emotional Plague" and holds that "the dowsing organism must apparently be orgonotically vigorous in order to react with excitation to water. . . . Anorgonotic or armoured organisms will get little or no reaction since the attraction of the orgone energy field is too weak to attract the branch (i.e., dowsing rod)" (*O.E.B.*, Vol. 3, No. 3). He also understands the different capacities inherent in different people to assimilate the orgone energy which the Balinese term Sakti ; as he puts it, "Vegetatively lively individuals feel the orgone effect in the accumulator much more quickly and intensely than vegetatively sluggish individuals—the former have a wider orgone energy field than the latter." (*International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research*, 1943, pp. 52).

Perhaps one of Dr. Reich's most valuable contributions to the understanding of these phenomena has been to make meaningful, in terms of Western science, some of the fundamental principles inherent in this ancient wisdom. Perhaps if Dr. Reich had been

aware of the theory and practice of Acupuncture during the early period of his researches, the development of orgonomy would have been even more interesting than it has been.

Descriptions of Orgone Energy are much more frequent than is supposed. Two examples from occult literature, one fiction and one non-fiction, are typical of numerous descriptions and observations of what Dr. Reich terms "orgone." In Walter Owen's *More Things in Heaven . . .* (Dakers, London, 1947) an orgone energy laboratory accumulator is described on pages 286-287 and 292-293. In Richard Ingalese's *The History and Power of Mind* (Occult Book Concern, New York, 1902) descriptions on pages 223-226 speak of the extent of and such manifestations of orgone as in the Northern Lights or Heat Vibrations and the capacity of seeing, on which there is so much insistence by Dr. Reich in his literature.

It is impossible to determine what previous work, with the exception of Karl Marx and Sigmund Freud, influenced Dr. Reich. His works, like those of L. Ron Hubbard, are distinguished by almost complete lack of bibliography and references, in complete contrast to the works of S. W. Tromp and Flanders Dunbar working in similar fields. The latter's extensive bibliographies are in keeping with contemporary practice in scientific reportage.

The fundamental orientation used by Dr. Baradue and the techniques used by him and others to record energy, in the dark and effluvia from the human hand were basically those used by Reich latterly. The theory may be now more elaborate and the photographic technique better developed.

Comparison should be made with Baradue. *L'Ame Humaine* (Georges Carré, Paris, 1896).

Epreuve XXXII. "Impression Electrographique de La Main" page 172, and Reich (*O.E.B.*, Vol. No. 2, April, 1949), Fig. 1 "X-Ray Photograph of the excited Orgone Energy Field Between the Palms," pages 50-51. An examination of the latter with the following, chosen at random, may also prove useful. The photographs, Fig. 46-49, page 295-301, included by the French mesmerist, Hector Durville, in his *Traité Experimental de Magnétisme*, Paris, 1896. The plates (planches X to XVIII) in *Les Radiations Humaines*, Felix Alcan, Paris, 1927, the work of the well-known Swiss researcher in this field, Raoul Montandan; and not least the photographs of waves from the hands in the sixth volume of the works of the late Louis Turrende, one of the most famous Radiesthetists of France (see *De La Baguette de Coudrier aux Déetecteurs du Prospecteur*, Paris, 1942, pages 126-127, Fig. 53).

The description in my paper of Dr. Reich's accumulator was complete and adequate for the material under discussion. No attempt was made to present the theoretical background and

speculation about the function of the Orgone Accumulator. It should also be pointed out that this particular aspect of Dr. Reich's work was only part of a very comprehensive paper. Similar "Cosmic Energy Accumulators" such as those of Béasse, Boult, Korshalt, Chauméry and Bélizal, Christrahl, Caille, Lakhovsky, Le Bon, Montagnon and Pape were not even mentioned, neither were the processes of Abbott, Baton, Bignand, Bovis, Capes, Enel, Estep, Dorlodot, Lavinay, Pol Bon and Tchijevsky, all of which were as important to the subject of Primordial Energy as the particular work of Dr. Wilhelm Reich.

The constant shifts of terminology in Orgonomy have made for the confusion of its students and the joy of its enemies, as I have noted ever since I first became interested in Dr. Reich's work in 1937. The path from the Theory of the Orgasm to Cosmic Orgone Engineering is strewn with discarded terms. "Orgonomic" is especially and essentially current. "Organotic" is less frequently used nowadays. "Functionalism" is an omnibus term in this particular instance to cover both the function and mystique associated with the functions of the orgonomic potential. Orgonomic potential is thus outlined by Dr. Reich in *C.U.R.E.* (*Cosmic Orgone Engineering*, Vol. VI, Nos. 1-4, July, 1954, page 33).

"The 'orgonomic potential' denotes all functions in nature which depend on the flow of cosmic energy or potential from low to high or from weaker to stronger systems."

That the obvious dynamic function of the Cosmo Vital Bath in terms of Reich's Orgone should be confused with a metapsychologic shibboleth "Orgonomic Functionalism" is regrettable. Despite our different use of terminology, the Editors of *Organomic Functionalism* and the writer, all see that a combined sun and water bath equals a functioning Orgone Accumulator.

To adapt an earlier published comment on Reich's work to the above, "We may again affirm Reich's own wise statement that 'everyone is right in some way.'" (This is a difficult concept for the immature who appear to have a special propensity for monotheism; it would seem to be especially difficult for Reich's own followers and also for Reich himself!).

It is regrettable that some individuals associated with Orgonomy and with Radiesthesia are so obsessed with pedantry that researchers who are concerned in widening and deepening the fields of research, have to stay essential work in order to further elaborate material, the meaning of which is essentially apparent in the text and the background of which has been adequately supported by references.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

MARTIN J. PARKINSON, P.S.D., N.D.

Biophysical Laboratory,  
Selsley W., Stroud,  
Gloucestershire,  
England.

September 25th, 1955.

To the Editor, *Radio-Perception*

Dear Colonel Bell,

I have read with interest and close attention Dr. C. Gattegno's paper in the last issue of the Journal (XII, 89), and am glad to see he recognises : (1) that the personal foibles and psychology of some dowsers tend to obscure the main issues for a newcomer, and that they sometimes claim divinatory powers, etc., for which there is no sure evidence ; (2) that some sort of organic sensitivity must underlie genuine radiesthesia ; (3) that certain physical instruments, such as the "Gayograph" (demonstrated lately by Dr. Gattegno in London to medical radiesthetists), may, perhaps, be usefully applied to dowsing problems.

So far, so good. But has Dr. Gattegno really anything fresh to tell us about radiesthesia and dowsing, despite his promising title : "What the Scientist can learn from the Dowser" and the sub-title : "A Psychological Explanation of Dowsing," under which head I looked in vain for a new theory or explanation ? In any case, as Dr. Gattegno himself admits, *sensitivity* is the main clue ; so that any psychological explanation would necessarily be only partial, at best. Whereas the possible use of extra-sensory faculties by the dowser who is really a *diviner* proper is no new proposal, though Dr. Gattegno makes no explicit reference to *psi* faculties.

It seems a pity that a newcomer to the subject, who is also so scholarly and open minded as Dr. Gattegno, should abruptly condemn the physical investigations of his scientific precursors.

. . . . "The meagre success obtained through the intervention of physics in dowsing," and "So far there has been no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon in these (physical and electromagnetic) terms," are rather sweeping condemnations, in face of the now monumental accumulation of physical and instrumental data relative to dowsers and dowsing fields that is available for inspection and analysis. Nor does Dr. Gattegno quote any of these facts or theories or show precisely where and how they fail. Nor again does he offer us anything new or nearly as concrete in return. Hence, I see no reason to take his strictures seriously.

It is not enough merely to reject all previous work and hypotheses dogmatically : that savours of personal prejudice or else lack of detailed knowledge of the subject, and is hardly scientific. However, I fancy that Dr. Gattegno, like many another before

him, may come to think very differently in years to come, provided he devotes himself wholeheartedly to the enquiry for long enough. For things are not always what they appear to be at first sight.

When our author refers to sensitivity as being essential to dowsing, and then adds : "To think that sensitivity can be measured in physico-chemical terms is to assume that only one realm of manifestation exists in the universe, a view that to me is quite unacceptable," it is hard to assess his meaning. Presumably he is confusing the accepted meaning of the word *sensitivity* (*viz.*, physiological response of certain irritable tissues and organs to objective physical stimuli) with the closely allied, but psychological term, *sentiment* (referring to thought, judgement, feeling and opinion). Or again he may refer to those conscious feelings and ideas which physical sensations arouse psychologically.

Sensitivity, such as may be thought to exist in genuine radiesthesia, is unavoidably physiological and, therefore, analysable in physico-chemical and electrical terms. Whereas thought, feeling, perception, sentiment, etc., do not enter primarily at all into ordinary dowsing, in which all reactions are reflex and unconscious. If, however, Dr. Gattegno is merely stating his antipathy to materialistic monism, which absolutely denies mind, spirit and all things metaphysical, then I am with him all the way. And a duality, if not indeed a plurality, is in evidence in the mixed bag of dowsing-cum-divination (erroneously combined under the portmanteau term *radiesthesia*), as it is in so many other vital and, especially, human activities.

It is good to see that Dr. Gattegno, like other serious enquirers, has already realised there is something worthy of scientific investigation, from which science may hope to learn a few new facts and ideas. But his hasty strictures upon existent physical work and hypotheses in this field are less welcome. True enough, no one, so far, may have found the *final* answers ; nevertheless, as a large number of competent physicists and engineers have already satisfied themselves, the general utility of electromagnetic and radiological hypotheses and instrumentation, under the general heading of Radionics, is unquestionable ; and a few weak links or missing clues should not deter us at this comparatively late stage of preliminary investigation. Mayhap, as I myself believe to be highly probable, Radionics and Radiesthesia are about to add to classical knowledge of electromagnetism and some other fundamental problems of physical science. Parapsychology may likewise benefit, provided the various issues are not confused by would-be unitarians.

Yours sincerely,

J. CECIL MABY.

## REVIEWS

### LA RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

AUGUST

p. 225. Radiesthesia in agriculture.—J. Bervroux acclaims the article entitled "La Radiesthésie à la Ferme," by Miss Margaret Douglas (B.S.D.), which appeared in the June number of *L.R.P.T.* and is reproduced in the September, 1955, number of *Radio-Perception* (XII, 89). He considers that one is more sure of success in applying radiesthesia to agriculture than to anything else. When you compare a sample of soil with various seeds, the choice of a suitable seed for that particular soil is precise and dependable.

p. 227. A champion cyclist acknowledges radiesthesia.—André Léopold Cotte, a French journalist, describes how he interviewed the champion cyclist, M. Antonin Magne, in Aix-les-Bains. M. Magne is the sports director in charge of the runners of the firm of Bobet, and he acknowledges his faith in radiesthesia in his work.

p. 231. Dielectric energy. By F. Servranx.—If you take a plate of glass and rub it with a piece of dry skin or hide, or with a woollen fabric, the glass will accumulate static electricity. You can regulate a pendulum on this static electricity, and it suffices to regulate it over glass, sulphur or rubbed ebonite. The Voillaume pendulum calibrated in millimetres is recommended for this experiment, settings for static electricity being 190.7, 163.4, 136.6 and 110.6 mm. With your regulated pendulum you can take a photograph of a person and make a prospection over it with a pointer (made of it does not matter what material). With the pendulum so tuned to static electricity, you will be able to delimit what would appear to be an aural zone around the person in the photograph. The zone has been described by the engineer, C. Voillaume. Following a technique familiar to M. Voillaume, it was thought that it might be possible to obtain a setting for the pendulum on the hypothetical force (*sic*) described by the late Dr. Brunler as dielectric energy. With a pendulum suitably regulated, it was found that it gyrated strongly over a zone immediately following that representing static electricity. The zone of static electricity comprises a narrow aura or skin surrounding the body, passing close to the body at the back and coming well out in front of the body, the dielectric zone comprising a similar "skin" immediately outside this. It was found that certain substances like borax, carbon (graphite or charcoal), magnesium phosphate, zinc and platinum, extend the dielectric field, each notably at different points around the body. Thus borax reinforces the zone at the head, while carbon expands it at the feet. The writer asks whether this supposedly dielectric zone is the seat of special mental faculties, as envisaged by Dr. Brunler.

p. 233. Magnetism and radiesthesia.—"Apollonius" shows how magnetism and radiesthesia are mutually complementary, and how training in magnetism can help the radiesthetist.

p. 235. Is tobacco harmful?—W. Herrinckx, while admitting that tobacco is a toxicant, does not favour its sudden suppression. He thinks its use is largely related to conditions of living, and that with better conditions the desire to smoke would be reduced. At the same time it should be possible to reduce one's smoking and so better one's health, and even give it up altogether. You can use a cigarette in

conjunction with an anatomical chart to see which organs are affected by tobacco. Homoeopathic remedies mentioned as diminishing the desire to smoke are Argent Nitricum, Echinacea, Lycopodium, Cuprum, Caladium, Spigelia, Arnica and Causticum. The writer does not think that Tabacum should be included in this list, which might increase one's desire for the weed !

p. 239. Early experiments with the divining rod.—J. Calté thinks that the rod is the best instrument for the beginner in radiesthesia to practise with. When someone tells him that he cannot use a rod, he makes him pass over an underground stream with rods of different sizes, until one suiting him is found. M. Calté instructs how the rod should be held. If a reaction does not occur over a stream, the beginner should go on walking, as he may get a reaction over a parallel. The Abbé Mermet spoke of no less than fourteen parallels, seven on each side. It should be remembered that some days are much better for dowsing than others, so the beginner should not be discouraged if he cannot at first get results. A witness of water may help him to obtain results.

p. 243. Prospects for engaged couples.—H. Rahier tells us how he decides through radiesthesia whether a proposed marriage will turn out happily and how he analyses the factors involved.

p. 245. Earth rays.—For some years the residents in a certain place slept badly and were restless during their very short periods of sleep. The actual position was a flat in the centre of a large town. The victims attributed their lack of sleep to their state of health, without at the same time denying the possibility of there being harmful earth rays involved, as they had heard of them. But they did not believe that these could be neutralised. A radiesthetist did, however, notice two water flows underground, which he thought to be the cause of the insomnia, and tried to find by pendulum what would be the best way of neutralising their effects. But another radiesthetist had a method which was so simple that it was decided to try it. This method depends on numbers. He first traces on a plan the position of the harmful zone, when it exists. Then he searches with his pendulum the required number, which may be any number from 1 up to 9. He contends that the correct number can be employed to neutralise the harmful rays. He traces the number in Indian ink, 2 cm. high and 2 mm. thick on a card 3 cm. by 3 cm. But to "transform the harmful radiation into a favourable one," he utilises in addition three cards 4 cm. by 4 cm. with the same number repeated once (i.e., 88 or 99), still traced 2 cm. high and 2 mm. thick. He finds by pendulum where to place the first card and the cards with two numbers on them. These positions need not be exact, and they are placed behind a piece of furniture, curtains or shelves. In the case in question the numbers used were 8, 88, 88, 88 and the writer nailed the first card on a wall. The result was that the occupiers of this flat thenceforth slept well and soundly. The other radiesthetist confirmed that the flat had been successfully neutralised.

—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 253. An error detected by pendulum.—A lady subscriber ordered a packet of seeds to be sent to her, but they did not arrive. Her pendulum gyrated negatively when she asked if she was going to receive it. So, wishing to get to the bottom of the matter, she consulted her pendulum again, and found that the package had been delivered to a

wrong number in the same street, where there lived someone with a somewhat similar name, who had signed for the package.

#### SEPTEMBER

p. 257. Underground sources of energy.—F. Servranx recalls what a French radiesthetist, Jansé, wrote at the end of the last century about underground sources of energy, which can be detected by dowsers and which he connects with the action of cosmic radiation.

p. 261. Wasted energies.—Lt.-Colonel Stevelinck uses his "wave-metre" to determine the value of foodstuffs, and complains that we waste much energy by throwing various foods away. On his wave-metre he obtains the reading of 330 for wheat, 315 for broad beans, 310 for the pips of melons, 350 for grape pips, 335 for apple pips and 340 for cherry stones. All these articles of food are beneficial from the point of the readings they give, but except for wheat and broad beans, we throw them away. Also, through cooking, we lose a large quantity of radioactivity. Colonel Stevelinck goes on to describe how he conserves these energies. For instance, he places the grape pips on a pane of glass 3 mm. thick. He places this pane on some biscuits, rusks or dry bread, the biscuits themselves resting on an insulated surface. They give a reading of 300. The assembly is then exposed to the sun's rays for two hours, when it will be found that the "wavelength" of the biscuits has gone up to 460. This surcharge of energy lasts for several days.

p. 265. Harmful earth rays.—Following the article on the modification of noxious earth rays appearing in the June number of *L.R.P.T.*, Joseph L. Bailly describes experiments he has made with his Universal Pendulum.

p. 267. Radiesthesia and beauty treatment.—A radiesthetic method is described for deciding as to what head-dress, perfume, lipstick, etc., will best suit your style, so as to give a harmonious effect. It involves dowsing of a mental, or psychic, nature.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 271. Can one magnetise oneself?—"Apollonius" answers in the affirmative. This can be done by making passes over one's own photograph, which should increase one's vitality, for instance. "Apollonius" considers that magnetism cannot replace any other therapeutic treatment, but it harmonises well with any other treatment and increases the action of allopathic remedies. One can obtain excellent results, he says, by putting on the photograph a small vial containing one of the Schüssler salts, or a homoeopathic remedy appropriate to the case. In treating oneself, the passes should always be made quite slowly.

p. 273. Resistance to disease.—W. Herrinckx reminds us that we cannot live entirely protected from the dangers of microbial invasion, noxious rays or other factors inimical to health. We must adapt ourselves and train ourselves to overcome adverse conditions of life. We can increase our resistance by paying due attention to alimentation, our liquid intake, breathing, movement, rest, our ideas and recreations. M. Herrinckx places considerable store on the Schüssler salts for maintaining health; he thinks most people drink too much at a time, whereas they should drink often, but in small quantities. Suitable decoctions are most useful for keeping or getting well, as chosen by pendulum.

p. 275. Palmistry plus radiesthesia.—W. Servranx considers that the pendulum can be usefully applied to adding to our knowledge of a person found through palmistry.

p. 279. The sensation of heaviness.—J. Bervroux outlines for beginners the following experiment. Walk round a table very slowly in a clockwise direction holding a fairly heavy object, such as a paperweight or a stone in your hand, and the object should feel heavier at four points. These will be the cardinal points of the compass. Walking in the reverse direction, these points will again be felt, but less strongly, while another point will be found when the object appears to be heavier. This will be in line with the fundamental ray of the table. You will, in fact, be cutting across this ray. Having increased one's sensitivity to weight in this way, one can begin noticing the varying sensation of weight of the pendulum.

p. 281. How to make the trigrams of Pa-Koua active.—In writing this article Mme. Valeria Peretti Brizi tells us that Chinese trigrams are only magnetic lines. We know that a line traced with a brush is just the same thing (although giving a less strong reaction).

p. 283. The rod, pendulum, and the diviner.—Pierre Bories produces evidence to show that the divining rod was known about the 16th century and probably long before. One proof is the finding of megaliths situated in the angle of two subterranean currents of water, the currents being detected at the earth's surface.

#### OCTOBER

p. 291. Radiesthesia and deaf people.—A. L. Cotte discusses how the pendulum can be used to improve the hearing of deaf people. The pendulum can be employed to choose suitable hearing aids, and he states that the most suitable are generally those which have been on the market some time and are of moderate price. It is a mistake to look for new "wonder" apparatuses. Having acquired a suitable aid with the help of the pendulum, you can use the pendulum to decide each day what tonality is most suitable.

p. 293. Radiesthesia and racing.—W. Servranx remarks that of those who employ radiesthesia for finding the winner in horse racing, some are successful, while others are not. Some are more thorough than others in their methods. At the same time some people appear to use methods successfully, which only bring disappointment to others. M. Servranx thinks the method is of less importance than the training to which the radiesthetist subjects himself. The writer goes on to describe how he thinks one should proceed to ensure success.

p. 297. Radiesthetic prospections.—J. Calté gives two instances, one being where he was able to trace a cat lost in Paris, the other being that of a young man Jean, aged 17, who left Paris on 25th July, 1944, in the direction of Oroux in the department of Nièvre. As he did not return after the Liberation, an attempt was made to find him through Press notices. Someone then stated that he was in a prison with Jean at Dijon, following a raid by the Germans at Vitteaux on 27th July, 1944, but he was released about a fortnight later. After various attempts to contact the young man, his father sought the help of M. Calté, to whom he gave some letters and a photograph of Jean. From these M. Calté decided that Jean was dead, and he obtained positive reactions in the respiratory tract, the cause of death showing

evidence of asphyxia. Later he found asphyxia as the cause of death with signs of strangulation. On Jean's departure from Dijon, reactions were found of his track to the north of the town leading to a spot where M. Calté supposed the body was. By following M. Calté's directions, the father found a small gravestone on which was an inscription stating that five patriots, two of whom were unknown, were buried there, having been killed by the Germans on 17th August, 1944. The upshot was that the grave was opened and the body of Jean identified.

p. 301. Health and memory.—W. Herrinekx points out how memory is related to health, and how one can improve both one's memory and one's health with the help of the pendulum.

p. 305. Advice on water dowsing by pendulum.—Amongst tips which may be useful, F. Servranx advises that an adjusted pendulum of adequate weight should be employed. It should be at least 30 gr. weight, and could be of more than 100 gr. (1oz.=28.35 gr.). Amongst suitable pendulums he includes a vial of water suspended by a long thread. In finding a suitable pendulum adjustment, the longest possible suspension length should be used. With a vial of water, good results should be obtained with a thread suspension length of between 60 and 90 cm. The best time to make the researches is about midday (with the sun at its zenith) or, failing that, early in the afternoon. M. Servranx strongly advises against wearing shoes with rubber soles, or Wellingtons. Potability of the water can be determined by using colours. The water is potable if the pendulum continues to turn on a witness of light violet or white, but it is not fit for drinking if the pendulum responds to deep violet or deep blue. It is more than doubtful for drinking if there is a response to other colours. Another test is to see if the pendulum continues to gyrate over the water when you interpose your free hand between the pendulum and the ground.

p. 307. Radiesthesia justified.—Lt.-Colonel H. Stevelinck seeks to show how events have justified his prognostications, based on radiesthetic tests, that the explosion of hydrogen bombs can upset the weather in any part of the world, causing hurricanes and severe floods.

p. 311. Radiesthesia and beauty treatment.—This is the second article of this series, the first having appeared in the previous September issue (p. 267 ff).—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 314. Disimpregnating your pendulum.—For the benefit of the beginner J. Bervroux describes experiments to show that in a pendulum operation, the pendulum becomes impregnated with the influence of what is being detected. So that, after each operation, the pendulum should be disimpregnated. This can be done simply by taking hold of the base of the pendulum for some instants with the fingers of the free hand. The pendulum is then freed from the influence in less than 30sec. and ready for a new test.

p. 316. Old remedies.—P. Bories discusses in this article theriac, a remedy used to neutralise poison. It has been described as a sovereign remedy for stomach trouble, colic, indigestion, weakness and fever. It also has veterinary uses.

p. 317. Radiesthesia and the professions.—A correspondent suggests that, in line with the "drawings which heal," it should be possible to obtain diagrams representing the different professions, and that these diagrams could be used to determine that profession to which a person is best suited.—*L.R.P.T.*

V.D.W.

## RIVISTA ITALIANA

In the issue for March-April, Signora Valeria Peretti gives a summary of the origin and development of the ancient Chinese philosophy, and their use of symbols, the Yin-yang and the Pa Koua for example. The title "Millenary Radiesthesia," suggests that the reactions of the pendulum to these symbols, individual or collective, indicate something which was known and availed of thousands of years ago, even if this something wears a new look to the pendulist of to-day. The diagram on the cover shows a special arrangement of Yin-yang and Pa Koua, the precise use of which is not indicated. Outside the central Yin-yang circle there is the usual octagonal arrangement of the linear elements in sets of three. Outside this in turn there is a second octagon of triads, and between the two sets of triads, as well as outside the second, there are Chinese symbols to which the pendulum reacts in the same way as it does over the corresponding triads. The diagram as a whole, however, does not seem to be radio-active or amplifying, but it becomes so if one covers up either or both of the octagons.

N.D.R. contributes a long article on "The Unitary Conception of Disease in Relation to Radiesthesia." This is a translation of the greater portion of a paper by Dr. George Laurence which appeared in *Radiesthesia IV* of 1952, when the writer gave a condensed version of McDonagh's theory of disease. English readers who are interested in the application of Radiesthesia to Medicine will find useful material, if they have not done so already, in the volume referred to. Dr. Laurence is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia.

Myri Donati writes on "The Power in Talismans." Many people, including some scientists who pose as sceptics in public, have an innate tendency to attribute mystical powers to amulets and talismans. Has this subconscious tendency a foundation in reality; or is it a question of pure fantasy? And if the facts, which are frequently quoted, support the theory that there is a power or force at work in these objects, does it become necessary to attribute the power to the things themselves, or rather to autosuggestion on the part of those making use of them? Such a problem, it is pointed out, can be solved only on the experimental plane. Amulets and talismans have been known to produce notable effects—to cause or cure maladies, to potentise or to disperse personal energy, and to obtain results which official science has not yet achieved. Possible causes of these results are referred to, such as suggestion of one type or other, magnetism, radioactivity, and intention on the part of maker or donor of the object.

There is a note on "Drums and Ultrasonics" by a writer who has lived many years in Africa, referring to the well-known method of the native for transmitting information by means of the drum. Enquiries made by missionaries who have wide experience of native customs, seem to show that there is no existing code for this signalling, which, by the way, always goes on at night when the vibrations of the ether are least. How, then, is the information transmitted? The only explanation is that which admits telepathy: that the thought-wave is carried on ultrasonic waves. These it is said are given out by the sounding of the drum.

Dr. Vinci draws attention to an interesting discovery made by an English scientist, that some diamonds can be made to emit feeble

electrical impulses. These, under certain conditions can be amplified so as to be heard. Even though such diamonds are very rare, it is possible that the phenomenon may prove useful in radio-therapy ; the impulses may be absorbed so as to reveal the presence of radio-activity in the interior of the organism. Possibly, because of their very feebleness, they may, through their frequency and rhythm, be used beneficially by physicians in the future.

A review of *Radio-Perception* for March is given. Also a summary of the recent work of the Cespera experts.

The next issue is composed of numbers three and four for this year. The leading article is a lengthy extract from a lecture on Cosmic Rays and Light, given by Dr. Luigi Bezzi at a meeting of the Cespera.

Dr. Enrico Vinci writes on his discovery of the relationship between colour rays and the Etheric Body. Previous *Rivistas* have recorded the results of his studies and experiments on the Chakras and the Etheric Body, as well as the work done with his Luminous Pendulum. Some time ago he was examining photographs of persons who were known to have certain maladies. For these latter it was hoped to find the colours which corresponded. In one group of five photos it was found that orange gave a positive reaction in each, although no two of the subjects suffered from the same type of mental illness. This did not seem helpful. But suddenly Dr. Vinci remembered that he had detailed notes of a prospection he had carried out on this same group some time before, when he was examining them with regard to the Chakras and Etheric Body. Reference to these detailed notes showed that his coloured pendulum had recorded cardiae dysfunction in each of the five subjects. Now the cardiac Chakra has relations with the subconscious and in particular with the affective life, while the others, for the most part, have connections with other different parts of the organism. And it is known that the Prana enters the Etheric Body via the Splenic Chakra, and then subdivides into different currents of luminous energy which diverge to the other centres—blue to the thyroid, red to the gonads, green to the umbilical region, violet to the brain and orange to the cardiae area. Here, then, was the connection sought for; and succeeding tests have confirmed that coloured lights correspond to the etheric colours, or rather to the luminous etheric currents which pervade the organism. In this way, the luminous pendulum, which has already been used effectively in research on Chromotherapy, now finds a useful application for direct research on the Etheric Body, which may lead to a new type of diagnosis.

Signora Valeria Peretti quotes an article in *Prediction* of last year in which the writer deals with the query: "Is Photography of the Past a Fantastic Fable?" referring to the De La Warr experiments at Oxford (which *Radio-Perception* reported in No. 80, Vol. XI). Also to a work by one, Desiderius Papp, who long ago visualised the possibility of what we would now call an ultra-telescope, worked with an electro-magnetic mechanism, which would some day bring into man's view many mysteries of the Universe, as revealed by reflected light from planets and stars, in such a way as to annihilate distances of space and time; and that, were he living to-day, he would not be unduly

surprised at the proofs of radiations, other than those of light, having been impressed on a photographic plate or film; or that we seem to be approaching an astro-nautical epoch.

In another section of the *Rivista*, Signora Peretti gives a learned reply to some writer in a Milan journal whose remarks on Radiesthesia show that he had not previously examined what he decided to outclass, simply because the proved facts of physical Radiesthesia do not form part of the gospel of orthodox science.

A letter to the Cespera from a reader in Cagliari describes how he learned something from a failure—from a wrong interpretation of his pendulum reactions. He was trying to ascertain if his brother, a doctor in Ethiopia, was on his way to Laconi in Italy for a holiday. This was to begin on a date previously announced to sisters in Laconi. On May 5th last year, the pendulist found, as he thought, that the doctor had left the hospital by air for Addis Ababa. There he took a plane to Cairo on the 7th. On the following day he took the plane for Rome, and should have reached Laconi on November 9th. That evening, the sisters received a *letter* from the doctor, regretting the postponement of his holiday. The postmarks on the letter confirmed the fact that the pendulist had been following the brother's letter, not the doctor himself. The explanation was, that in the absence of a photo, the pendulist had used as a witness an old letter from the doctor.

A correspondent, R.G., refers to *The Pendulum* for September, 1954, which gave a full account of The Cestra Rule, as described by Dr. Casasopra of Switzerland at the Paris Congress. This appliance which has neither magnets nor batteries, has the specific function of determining the quantities involved in a radiesthetic enquiry of no matter what nature. It consists of a wooden ruler, 40 centimetres in length and 5 in width, joined at one end to a wooden square with sides of 10 centimetres. Along the sides of the rule are cut two slots in which slides an aluminium cursor of 5 by 5 centimetres. The Cestra Rule is a simple instrument which permits of exact quantitative determination, provided that one has the patience to use all the intermediary steps in the analytic set-up.

Dr. Vinci reports the satisfactory result of an investigation made by experts of the Cespera at Veio in Tuscany, where archaeological excavations had brought to light the altar of an ancient temple of Apollo. The objective of the party was to seek confirmation of what had been established by English and other workers, according to reports published in former numbers of *Radio-Perception*—that altars raised in pagan temples were always built over the meeting points of underground waters. The Etruscans of old were noted for their knowledge of things underground, and it was to be expected that this knowledge bore some relation to that of other peoples of former or subsequent ages. The Cespera group worked with pendulums around the altar, under the terrified gaze of the custodian, and found as indicated by a sketch which accompanies the report, that there are currents meeting under the very centre of the altar, and that those outside the altar are to be found on the prolongation of the lines of others on the opposite side.

B.C.

#### END OF VOLUME XII

## BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

A complete set of B.S.D. journals from No. 1 onwards is for sale. Offers should be sent to the Editor.

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Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey's booklet of sixty-four pages entitled *Healing by Radiesthesia* can be obtained from The Victoria Book Company, 223 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1, at the price of 5s.

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Obtainable from Mr. T. T. Williamson, Archers Court, Stonestile Lane, Hastings, are : The *AuraBiometer* of Dr. W. E. Benham, complete with accessories and handbook, £5 5s., plus postage in U.K. and packing 7s. 6d.; also the *Pasquini Amplifying Pendulum*, 30s. 6d., post free.

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Mr. Noel Macheth, A.A.P., Stock, Essex, offers advanced courses, based on well-tried working methods, related to dowsing, radiesthetic and radionic analysis and health broadcasting. He also provides appliances which have proved effective by his pupils since 1938. He is the sole agent for Turenne witnesses and other apparatus.

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Books on *Radiesthesia*, English and foreign, can be obtained from the Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, London, S.W.3. A catalogue will be supplied on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Copies of *Dowsing* by Pierre Béasse are available at 13s. (82), and the Schumfell pendulum mentioned therein at £5 (815) and the descriptive handbook at 6d.—all post free.

*Elementary Radiesthesia* by the late F. A. Archdale is on sale, 4/3 post free. This work, together with the Beechwood Pendulums at 3/6, the Conical Universal Pendulum at 12/6 and the *Pendulum*, the Monthly Review of Radiesthesia—Subscription rate 25/- at home, 26/- abroad and \$3.80 in North America—is obtainable either from us or from Mrs. M. Archdale, 3 Wayside Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. Sample copy of the *Pendulum* 2/3.

Pendulums of black plastic of two types with nylon thread can also be obtained from Mrs. M. Archdale, namely: (a) with hollow and screw cap for sample, weight  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 12/6; (b) solid, weight  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 9/-; post free. Cheque or postal order should accompany the order.

\* \* \* \*

Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply whalebone strips 12in. long of the following sections at 5/- per pair;

Flat .. .	7 mm. x 2 mm. or 3 mm.
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All articles are sent post free in U.K.

\* \* \* \*

The "Link" divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., price 8/- post free in U.K. Reprints of this article are available at 2/- each. Reprints of 10 Essays on water-divining and archaeology, 15/- the set.

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**Members requiring any of the books or appliances mentioned above should apply direct to the address given, and not to the Assistant Secretary.**

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